

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HEALTH CARE IS AN IMPORTANT  
ISSUE

HON. THOMAS J. DOWNEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. Speaker, health care is one of the most important issues facing us today. On Long Island, my constituents are concerned about the lack of affordable and adequate health insurance coverage. In addition, there is a genuine need for us to recognize the importance and cost effectiveness on preventative care and support.

The distinguished Governor of my State, the Honorable Mario M. Cuomo, recently addressed the graduates of the New York University Medical School. In his usual eloquent style, Governor Cuomo presented an insightful and thought-provoking overview of the health care issue. With your permission Mr. Speaker, I would like to include the text of the Governor's speech in my remarks:

## REMARKS BY GOVERNOR MARIO M. CUOMO

Thank you Dr. Farber for that truly generous introduction. It's a great honor to be invited. It's a great honor to be here today and I thank you.

Larry Tisch, Marty Begun, John Rosenwald, Dr. Dinowitz, Dr. Eng, all the members of the board, trustees, faculty, staff, all distinguished honorees, ladies and gentlemen.

And to you, the honored principals of this occasion, the graduating class of 1992. All of us applaud you. Your intelligence, your strength, your persistence, your faith. This day belongs to you and to your mothers. Also all of your friends, all of your relatives, all of your significant others.

And to all who have stood by you through the trials and tribulations of medical school—that hard journey described already by Dr. Dinowitz. Through the written and practical exams. Through the 36-hour rounds in the emergency rooms and wards at Bellevue. Through the verbal pummeling suffered at the hands of residents—sometimes overbearing residents. Through the cadavers, the scatological med school humor and the late-night moral qualms.

You have exposed yourselves to disease. You have witnessed and assisted in the miracle of birth, and you have studied the perplexing realities of death. You have subjected yourselves to the full range of human emotions; fear, joy, anger and suffering. And many of you will continue to for years to come.

You have proven yourselves worthy of participating in one of the world's most respected and most important professions. Through it all, your family and friends have supported you, encouraged you and, when necessary, tolerated you.

As a father of a physician, I know the sense of joy and relief that many of these people feel today. The joy that you got through it all, and relief that medical school is over for you—and for them. Now only one hurdle stands between you and your full-time life as

a physician—enduring the ordeal of the commencement speech. That may not be easy for you or for me, for that matter. The last time I spoke before so many doctors was in Albany in 1988 at a conference of 500 psychiatrists. This is the truth. As my turn to speak approached, one of the doctors—I think a Republican—leaned over and said, "Governor, would you prefer a podium or a couch?"

I'll try not to intrude too long on the festivities that are sure to follow and that you so richly deserve. But I will use this opportunity to focus on an important subject because it will be a significant part of your continuing medical education and, of course, you—every one of you—will be vital to its proper resolution.

The development of medicine in America, like the nation itself, has made a miraculous journey in just over 200 years. From the Colonial period, when most sickness was treated in the home by women who relied on popular medical almanacs; to the eighteenth century, when bloodletting and the liberal use of emetics abounded; to the turn of the century, when American medicine revolved around the doctor, his black bag and his office; to today, when we are blessed with startling technical capacity with internationally-renowned medical schools, with well-paid and respected hospital administrators and physicians, and more Nobel Prize winners in medicine than any other country in the world.

In only 200 years, the immense wealth of this vast nation and its gift for enterprise, innovation and compassion, have produced some of the best intelligence, technology and health care anywhere in the world.

But after 200 years, health care in America faces a confounding and even an agonizing paradox. The vagaries of the free enterprise economy and the unevenness and insufficiency of our political and governmental system have left us, despite all of these accomplishments, with daunting health care problems.

In many ways, we have too few doctors and nurses. In many instances, we overuse or abuse our technology. Sometimes we don't have enough technology. Sometimes we don't have enough care.

A few blocks from NYU lie people suffering the ravages of epidemics we thought we had conquered: drug resistant tuberculosis, measles, congenital syphilis. . . while inside the neonatal units in the hospices lie the victims of our terrible new plagues: babies the size of my hand, literally, strapped to respirators, clinging to life, born addicted to crack; AIDS babies . . . born to die.

People are dying because they come to the hospital too late in their diseases for acute care to save them, or they suffer more than they would have had to if we had only done the simple thing—provided the ounce of prevention called primary care, provided prenatal care, regular check-ups, easy-to-understand instructions from a physician they could trust.

It is shocking and humiliating that the United States, by far the greatest, most powerful nation in world history, ranks 17th in life expectancy and 21st in infant mortality among industrialized countries.

And the cost of it all is threatening to bankrupt the nation.

Think about it: Until 1965 there was no significant national governmental involvement in making health care available to all Americans. Medicare and Medicaid were the first great national steps, but they are not enough to meet today's problems.

Today, the United States spends \$800 billion a year on health care and it will be increased by 50 percent before the end of the decade. \$800 billion. That's more than two and a half times the entire defense budget. Yet, some 35 million Americans, more than 2 million of them in New York State, have no coverage.

Private insurance for the middle class is being sliced like Swiss cheese—thin and full of holes. Red tape is strangling the system, making it much more expensive than it need be. Our population is growing old and more frail, more people in need of long-term care. Exquisite technology grows more exquisite and more expensive. Costs are exploding. People are frightened everywhere. Suddenly it's a huge national issue. Everyone desperate for answers.

All of this happened just as you arrive on the scene.

Now to find the solution, we will need everyone on this stage and everyone in this audience contributing to the analysis, the dialogue and formulation of a plan to reform the entire system. But most certainly, we will need you and the entire great institution of NYU and this state's government and the government of all the states.

The challenge we all face as doctors, as politicians, as Americans, is immense. But so is the opportunity.

For the first time in nearly 50 years, there is a strong consensus that we need universal health care reform. There is also a universal understanding that such reform would be more than lip service, Band-aids, or half-baked theories dreamt up by rigid ideologues who have never even seen the inside of a maternity ward. It must be real reform that preserves the best of the current system, because much of it is very good, and builds on it to make it better.

It's now clear to most Americans that universal health care can only be achieved with the help of the national government. Believe it or not, that is a giant step forward. For the past 25 years, the responsibility for expanding access and controlling costs has fallen primarily, nearly exclusively, to the states. Many states, including New York, have excelled in that role. In fact, in many ways, we're far ahead of much of the rest of the country. We expanded coverage for children through our Child Health Plus Program, invested massively in pre-natal care, and, even in tough fiscal times, we've increased funding for primary care. We created the first AIDS Institute. We compensate hospitals for the otherwise uncompensated care that they provide, and we help businesses buy coverage for their employees.

We were able to do all of this, in part, because we control costs better than most states thanks to two people whose names you probably don't hear often. I didn't have anything to do with it except I was part of

\* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

the government led by a great Governor, Hugh Carey, who preceded me and who ordered a lot of this kind of health care. And another man, a genius, a doctor and a saint, a physician, who gave up his entire life to public service, who is with us still but not able to speak, not able to communicate because of one of those terrible, terrible unknown strokes or whatever the medical profession would call it, lying, lost to us, his mind, not reachable by us: Dr. David Axelrod. Remember him because someday you'll read about him and the contribution he made to this state.

Thanks to Dr. Axelrod and Governor Carey, our health care system is far advanced when it comes to controlling costs, and that's not always popular. We have DRG's. We have uniform rates. The hospitals are struggling. They would prefer "cost plus." "Let us spend all the money we want and then give us the 15 or 17 percent that we need as profit." That's easier but it's too expensive. And so we put caps on the costs because we had to. We do it through certificates of need that protect against unnecessary duplication of costs or services or facilities. And in New York we're cutting costs through a computerized clearinghouse that will save as much as \$200 million a year in the hospital sector alone just by simplifying electronically the avalanche of complicated paperwork that has descended on the system.

So we are proud of what we've done. But even if all states did what New York is doing, stress alone would not tame the health care monster. We must have a national plan. It is inevitable. It's no longer a question of choice. We must have it.

I believe such a plan should be built on four main pillars. Let me give them to you briefly and simply, but I hope not simplistically.

One: *Cost control.* There must be a national built-in system to control costs, that should apply to all services and all payers. Some of the things we've done in New York—like certificates of need, like uniform rates—should be universally applied.

Two: *Coverage.* All Americans must be guaranteed a basic package of health care benefits with a heavy emphasis on primary and preventive care.

Three: *Public-private partnerships.* Reform must bring together the best of both what government and the private system currently offer.

Four: *Simplicity.* A reformed system must be easy to understand, easy to use, for both providers and consumers.

Let me suggest a place to start the discussion. Usually the temptation is to begin with access. Why? Because the national impulse is that we want to get all the people covered. That's the humane thing to do and it is perhaps the most important thing. But in order to achieve total access, you must first control costs. The governmental and the private sector can do that by agreeing to do at least the following:

First, reduce the waste and excessive paperwork by simplifying the billing and payment system. Sounds simple, doesn't it? We are far behind, as New York is proving with its cost control paperwork program. We've shown in New York how much can be saved just by computerizing. We have to do that nationally.

Second, we should establish uniform rules of payments to all providers, including hospitals and doctors. Currently, the country's system is a maze of different and conflicting rules and regulations depending upon the provider, and there are hundreds and hun-

dreds of them. The big reason overall health care costs grew slower in New York than any other state was because we pay on a uniform method of payment. Now we need to do that nationally, making adjustments, of course, for regional variations because in some places the cost of living is higher. You have to pay doctors more. In some places, the costs will be higher because of the environment. And New York is such a place and that has to be taken into account. The rates must be set at a rate to discourage overutilization, promote primary care, and properly compensate the pediatricians, the interns and the so-called "family doctors" in order to ensure that early care is provided.

Third, just as we must reform the financing of the system, we must also reform the delivery part of the system. Research holds the best hopes for curing some of the worst illnesses that haunt us today. Of course we must continue research. We must do more than we're doing. We must invest more. We must enhance the work and we should continue to push all of our frontiers of technical knowledge. You can't stop. At the same time, however, we must be careful that the technologies we develop are not misused or employed excessively.

Fourth, we need to reform the way insurance works. It's a tedious subject but you need to understand this. Escalating health care costs are encouraging private insurers to avoid insuring people who are sick or are likely to get sick. They "cherry pick." They pick the people who are least likely to cost them anything—the healthy, the youngest, the strongest. Leave the others out. Stay away from those communities where there are a lot of poor people who get poor people's diseases. That has to change. We must see to it that private insurers manage risk, instead of seeking to avoid it.

In New York, we're negotiating legislation that will prohibit private insurers from discriminating against people because of their age, their sex, their health status or their occupation. And we're seeking to require insurance companies to price their policies on a community-wide basis rather than dividing up the population into risk groups. These two policies—one called Open Enrollment, a word that lawyers would say speaks for itself and Community Rating, which also speaks for itself, must be part of our state system and they must be part of the national system, too.

Then as we control costs and make the system simpler, we must make it available to more Americans. Ultimately, all Americans must be guaranteed access to a basic package of health care benefits. The package has to be comprehensive. It must include a dramatic and an intelligent emphasis on primary care. An ounce of prevention is still worth a pound of cure.

Now this is complicated. It won't be done in one great explosion of reform and it won't be done inexpensively for the national government. It will take time, but we must start now.

All sorts of ways of doing it all have been suggested. Some would leave it all to government. Canada. "Do what Canada does. Let the government run the whole thing." I'm opposed to that. The government is not particularly good at running a lot of things. There are some things that only government can run and I think government has a role to play—a very important one. I believe, however, a public-private partnership is our best option here. We should take what is best from both the government sector and the private sector. With both, together, ensuring

the same high standards for coverage, for cost control, for cutting red tape and eliminating waste and for promoting primary care.

The public-private partnership would make the most of what's best in Medicare. Medicare is a successful government program. Take Medicare and expand it. Do it as follows: Expand it to cover the poor, which is now Medicaid. Have Medicare absorb that part of the government program. Cover all the elderly, all the unemployed, all the poor, all the self-employed, all the small businesses—all Medicare. Provide catastrophic coverage for all Americans, say for everything over \$25,000.

Don't ask people to insure for millions of dollars in cost. Who can say what would happen to Dr. David Axelrod lying there for a year, maybe for another ten? Only God knows and He's not telling us.

Have government take care of the catastrophic. Private insurance would include everyone else who was employed and not elderly, and a wallet-sized health benefit card would be given to all Americans to guarantee their access to the system.

Now, another point. Clearly those who want coverage above and beyond this basic package would be free to purchase additional insurance. We are always going to be a very rich nation no matter how badly the politicians foul it up. We have been so blessed that we will always have many rich people, and that's good. That's a sign of our strength, not a sign of our weakness. And people who are sufficiently wealthy might feel that they can afford something better than the public package. Fine, let them purchase it. It will always be available. You can hire any doctor you want, create any institution they want. That happens in Canada. It happens all over the world and it will continue to happen here.

As we reform our national health care system, we must make a special effort to deal with the link that has, for too long, been left out. We must talk about this. Listen closely to the public debate in the Presidential race and everywhere else. Listen to all the health care plans, all those who have emerged already. There's a missing link. Do you know what it is? Long-term care. Why? It's too expensive and so none of the plans, so far, deal with it. Long-term care is the national concern now being primarily addressed at the state level.

In New York, for example, 85 percent of all nursing home costs are paid for by Medicaid. To change that, the State of New York has entered into a new public-private partnership to help finance long-term care. It will help some seniors secure private, long-term care coverage without spending down all of their assets. States acting alone do not have the capacity to meet the needs for long-term care. It must be part of the national plan. The thinking on this aspect of the subject has only begun. We're going to push it very, very hard in the months ahead. We're going to ask all the candidates for office—my own, the President, Ross Perot, and everybody else—to speak on the subject. In New York State, if you ask that it be done, sooner or later you'll get some kind of response. We will force that subject into the public debate.

In all the deliberation of ways to provide national universal health care, the two goals we must insist on are reasonable choice and high quality. Universal health care should not come at the expense of reducing excellence in your profession by depriving it of incentive and motivation. I would discourage any system that forces physicians to accept



unrealistically low thresholds for compensation and reward. It wouldn't be fair, and it would not work. Guaranteeing excellent quality at affordable cost, while at the same time having room for excellence to manifest itself and be rewarded, is the challenge the political system must meet.

Now, for a long time the country's doctors and providers resisted or opposed national health care and there are still some who don't like even the sound of it. In the end, however, reform will happen with or without the support of the doctors. But reform of the system will not be as fruitful, will not be as intelligent without the doctors as it will be if you participate—if your voices are heard, if you use your intelligence and your knowledge to help inform the rest of the public. Your advice and cooperation is essential.

For some parts, your participation is indispensable. For example, in order to do more primary and preventive care, which we must do, we need more graduating M.D.'s to choose to become general practitioners instead of specialists. We need more doctors practicing in inner cities, rural and underserved areas. How do you do that? Draft them? Force them? Of course not, not in this country. They have to volunteer. Only the doctors can do it for you. Only by agreeing to do it. Only because you have made it worth their while to do it.

Government working with the medical schools can help young doctors to make that choice. Government reform of the system would enable doctors to spend less time answering questions from insurance clerks, and more time serving their patients.

Medical schools can help by emphasizing primary and preventive care in their curriculums and by establishing new goals to graduate doctors committed to family practice in rural, urban and underserved areas.

In the long-term, government and the medical community must take a greater interest in developing the legion of potentially young doctors already living in our inner cities.

All of those children we're losing now to crack, to AIDS, to drugs, to violence in my old neighborhood of South Jamaica in Queens, in the South Bronx and all of the troubled ghettos; we can't afford to lose all those young people. It's not only a sin, it is a practical loss that we cannot bear in this society. We need them. We need them as doctors, as nurses, as physicians. And the answer to our shortage of these critical people is literally staring back at us if we have the eyes to see it.

Is it too much to believe that those children in the mean streets that I came from, mean streets of our cities, can rise above the squalor and misery that now surrounds them, to one day wear the white coat the way you do? Why? Why is it too much? Where did you come from? Where did I come from? Where did your parents come from? And their parents, your grandparents? No one understands the miracle of birth better than those of us who were born to those people. Those who were called too uneducated, too uncouth, too undeveloped to contribute to this nation's power and glory. We, the children and the grandchildren of the immigrants who gave life to America, must now lead this nation in developing its vast untapped potential, in continuing to struggle to improve, to usher in a new birth of freedom and justice.

A physician and poet put all of this in words more eloquent than any I have. His name is familiar to you, I'm sure. William Carlos Williams. He was a family doctor. He practiced in a small New Jersey community

for more than 40 years. And he also happened to be one of America's most beautifully poetic voices.

As a doctor, he faced the powerful mysteries of life and death, as many of you will as daily parts of your working lives. And as a poet, he searched out the essence of the American character, trying to understand and to express through his writing what makes us what we are as a people. Once he was asked why he hadn't gone off to Europe like so many of the other American artists and writers of his time and he said straight out, "Because the world force is here in America. We have something all our own, something vital and alive and new. We must work with it, we must use it, we must celebrate it." This question seemed puzzling and they asked him to explain this "world force." He said, "In America, we are still creating the future by dreaming it first and it's something that we're dreaming together."

That was the "world force" William Carlos Williams struggled to see beneath the excitement, the vast energy and the often hard, unloving facts of everyday life in this miracle of a place, "a dream that doesn't leave anyone out."

Like many of you, I know how powerfully this great city has nurtured those dreams.

I've told stories over and over of being born ten miles from here and growing up behind and above a grocery store and, how a generation later, my family attended my eldest daughter's graduation from one of our great medical schools.

I remember by Mother who came from another country with no education or wealth or even skills, certainly no friends, crying at that graduation and saying in another language because she didn't speak English very well, "My God, my granddaughter is a doctor."

Talk about dreams fulfilled.

I hope this day brings you one step closer to fulfilling your own dreams. I hope you take from this place the strength to go forward with human hands to help heal our aching land.

Thank you.

#### AFRICAN-AMERICAN FAMILIES FESTIVAL

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 20, 1992, Brookdale Community College in Lincroft, NJ, will hold its sixth annual African-American Families Festival. This year's festival is entitled "The Family Is Our Future."

The African-American Families Festival has, in a short time, emerged as a wonderful tradition for the central New Jersey area, attracting people from the shore area, and other parts of our State. It provides a day of fun and excitement, as well as an opportunity for those who attend to learn about the long, rich, and proud tradition of the African-American community.

It is no secret that there currently exists a climate of racial tension in this country, which tragically extends into virtually every American community. Thus, it is especially important now that we give our full support to those programs and events—such as this weekend's festival that present the true face of African-American culture, which is full of love, respect

for human dignity, spiritual growth, and a powerful sense of community. For African-Americans, too often subjected to bigotry and a general lack of respect, the festival offers a chance to take pride in the brilliant accomplishments of people from their community. It is to be hoped that this process of education will ultimately teach members of the white community a lesson about the profound contributions that people of African descent have made to the betterment of American society.

#### THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 17, 1992, into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE BALANCED BUDGET AMENDMENT

Last week the House considered several versions of a balanced budget constitutional amendment. None received the two-thirds vote necessary to adopt a constitutional amendment. The version getting the most votes would have required the President to propose a balanced budget each year, and, although Congress could change the President's priorities, it would take a three-fifths vote of both the House and Senate to unbalance the budget.

Reservations: Although I support a carefully written balanced budget amendment, I do have several concerns. First, a balanced budget amendment could simply mean putting off action on the deficit for a few years, and it gives Members of Congress a politically popular vote now without forcing them to make any tough decisions about cutting programs or raising taxes. As it stands, the amendment is a promise without a plan. Second, it could lead to involvement of the courts in setting economic policy, deciding when the provisions are being met and what happens if they are not met. The slow, complex judicial process is not well suited for the needs of economic policy to be flexible and rapid in response to changing conditions. Courts would have no way to enforce it. Third, a balanced budget amendment could reduce the flexibility of policymakers to deal with national emergencies, and could have the effect of worsening recessions by requiring Congress to cut spending or raise taxes during a downturn. It could diminish economic growth and employment if it forced a balanced budget quickly, and could affect global economic stability by making it difficult to coordinate U.S. economic policy with those of other nations. Fourth, Congress and the President could try to evade its requirements—through basing budgets on unrealistic scenarios, putting spending "off-budget", and using mandates or regulations to shift the cost of programs, for example, requiring states or private businesses to pay for more health care coverage. Finally, the versions considered by the House did not distinguish between spending for general operating expenses and spending for capital investments (such as investments in research, education, and infrastructure); many economists believe that borrowing for long-term investments to increase economic growth can make sense and should not be subject to balanced budget requirements.

Reasons For Supporting: Yet in the end I voted for a balanced budget amendment, for several reasons.

First, Congress has tried just about everything to reduce the deficits, and none of it has worked. The steps have included Gramm-Rudman targets and across-the-board cuts; program freezes; pay-as-you-go requirements for new spending; budget summits producing packages of spending cuts and tax increases; and economic packages to grow out of the deficits. Yet the deficits continue to increase. Moreover, the projections are that they will remain high and may even get higher.

Second, I see no evidence that there is anything else on the horizon that will work to rein in the deficits. It is often said that all we need is strong presidential leadership and political will in Congress to make the tough choices. Yet no President since Carter has submitted a balanced budget; indeed, President Bush's last budget called for a \$399 billion deficit. And for its part, Congress changes the procedures or waives the rules when a real squeeze comes. Deficit spending has become an intractable institutional problem, deeply embedded in our system of government. A fundamental change is needed.

Third, the large deficits are no longer just a matter of fiscal policy but increasingly a factor in our nation's security, and thus are a legitimate area for constitutional amendment. They drain our national savings and lead to stagnant productivity growth. They make it difficult if not impossible for policymakers to respond to new pressing needs or to make important long-term investments in the future.

Fourth, the balanced budget amendment puts the moral force of the Constitution behind fiscal restraint. It is not an ironclad guarantee and allows for exceptions, but it should force Congress and the President to set priorities and make choices, and will heighten public scrutiny of budgetary behavior.

Fifth, balanced budget amendments have worked reasonably well for the states. Comparison with the states should not be pressed too hard, since only the national government has responsibilities for the overall performance of the nation's economy and its security—a major reason why no other industrialized country requires a balanced national budget. But generally it appears that, although the states can play games to evade balanced budget requirements, they cannot do so over several years. The provisions eventually bite and force them to make the tough decisions. In addition, the experience of the states is that the balanced budget requirements have not led to endless disputes in the courts or to the courts taking over fiscal policy.

Different Versions: Five different versions of the amendment were considered by the House, and each had its pluses and minuses. My main concern about the version getting the most votes was its "supermajority" provision—requiring a three-fifths vote of the total membership of the House and Senate to approve an unbalanced budget. I felt this requirement would reduce the flexibility of Congress to respond to national emergencies, such as a recession, and would enshrine in the Constitution the principle of minority rule. Under this proposal, 40% of the Members plus one in either the House or Senate could stop the entire government, and that could make legislative gridlock, already a problem in Congress, more likely.

I voted for another version, which did not contain supermajority provisions but instead

prohibited Congress from approving an unbalanced budget unless the President requests one by issuing a Presidential Declaration of National Urgency, and barred Congress from approving a budget with higher spending than proposed by the President. This version, I felt, better balanced the need for spending restraint with the need for flexibility to act in an emergency.

Conclusion: So I conclude that for all the flaws and risks in the balanced budget amendment, our past record and the future burdens we are placing on our children make a case for the adoption of an amendment. It is not a panacea for our nation's fiscal ills. Even if one is eventually approved, painful decisions to cut specific programs or increase taxes, or both, will still have to be made. A carefully drawn balanced budget amendment is a gamble, but a gamble worth taking.

#### TRIBUTE TO MANUEL CAPO

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding success of Manuel Capo a remarkable example of the American dream.

Manuel Capo was born in 1925 in Pinar Del Rio, Cuba. He left school after third grade, and began work in his father's furniture-making shop. When Fidel Castro seized power, the government seized the furniture shop. Manuel Capo continued working as a furniture-maker in Cuba until one of his sons was arrested by the government. He then developed a plan to escape to the United States by salvaging a fishing boat and becoming a fisherman.

Soon after he moved to Miami, Manuel Capo opened a small furniture store, financed with a \$600 loan from a friend. The store sold mostly the furniture that Manuel and his six sons, Manolito, Luis, Carlos, Pedro, Jesus, and Roberto, made during the night. With hard work and help from the Small Business Administration, he was able to build his business up, and he now has six stores and two warehouses.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable success story, which I would like to include in the record:

#### STORE CHAIN NAMED AFTER ESCAPE BOAT

(By Alfonso Chardy)

To escape Cuba, Manuel Capo salvaged a sunken fishing boat, repaired it and used it to flee in 1966. The name of the boat was El Dorado.

Today, the 67-year-old Capo is a millionaire, the owner and chairman of the board of successful furniture stores in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties. The name of the store chain is El Dorado.

"I couldn't pass up the opportunity to honor the boat that brought me to freedom," said Capo.

Born in Pinar del Rio, Cuba, in 1925, Capo left school after the third grade. He went to work with his father, who operated a small furniture-making shop.

Shortly after taking power, the Fidel Castro government confiscated Capo's business along with virtually all other private enterprises in the country.

Capo remained in Cuba, making furniture until 1966, when he decided to leave following the imprisonment of one of his sons.

To escape, Capo designed an elaborate ruse worthy of a spy thriller.

He obtained authorization to lift El Dorado from the water with the cover story that he wanted to become a fisherman for the government.

After salvaging the boat, he and friends repaired it, adding a large gas tank to enable the boat to reach Florida. Government inspectors failed to discover the tank because it was concealed under the helm.

Capo did go fishing in the boat, but only for a month. One day he and two sons sailed from Cuba's southern coast to Cozumel, a resort island off Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula.

There, Capo helped a group of American tourists carry their luggage. They tipped him \$1 in quarters. That was all the money he had when he and his sons crossed the Mexico border into the United States.

Capo's first job in Miami was as a \$60-a-week helper to a delivery truck driver. Within two months, a friend lent him \$600 to open his first furniture store at 1214 SW Eighth St. The store's sales barely reached \$500 a week, mostly from furniture he and his sons made during the night.

Profits from that operation and a \$10,000 loan from the Small Business Administration launched Capo on the road to success. There are now six El Dorado stores and two warehouses in South Florida.

"At the beginning, we used sign language to sell to American customers who wandered into our stores," Capo said. "Now we go to the world's biggest furniture trade shows and the most successful salesmen from the best furniture lines try to learn Spanish to communicate with us."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Manuel Capo for his hard work and perseverance, and I congratulate him on his remarkable success.

#### MANUEL AND BEATRICE RAPOSA CELEBRATE 50TH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

#### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my best wishes to Manuel and Beatrice Raposa on the 50th anniversary of their wedding day. Mr. and Mrs. Raposa were married on June 27, 1942, and will be celebrating their anniversary at a surprise party hosted by their daughter, Theresa.

Manuel, a retired machinist, and Beatrice, a retired stitcher, worked together as employees of Smith Manufacturing in Bristol. Today, Manuel selflessly volunteers his time as a fireman, also in Bristol, the town where he has been proud to raise his family. He and Beatrice, originally from Fall River, have a daughter, Theresa, and a son, Robert, who is deceased. They are also fortunate enough to have two granddaughters, Theresa and Cheryl.

I wish the Raposa's all the best on their special day and hope they have many more healthy and happy years together.



**BILL TO FACILITATE THE EMPLOYMENT OF SEPARATED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**

**HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN**

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation which will serve a number of purposes. I was enthusiastic about inclusion in H.R. 5006, the Defense Authorization Act, of provisions to encourage our military men and women to enter into job training programs and of provisions in the bill which will encourage separated military personnel to become teachers. Mr. Speaker, along these lines, my proposal will bring our qualified former soldiers to continue their service to our country in an area which, as recent events attest, requires immediate address. That area is crime control.

The bill I have introduced today will provide a vehicle by which municipalities can hire for 2 years, at no cost, some of the best trained law enforcement personnel in the business. My bill would use Department of Defense funds to pay municipalities to hire, train, and employ as law enforcement officers, military police officers and law enforcement specialists who are slated for separation within the next 2 years.

This proposal will provide a tangible career service to many of our Nation's finest soldiers. This has long been a stated goal and promise made to recruits. This initiative will be of little cost to the Federal Government because a large percentage of the funds which are to go to municipalities have already been apportioned to pay the soldiers as Department of Defense personnel. That is to say, the Department of Defense will not have to pay the soldier for his/her last 2 years of service. Instead, this money will go to municipalities to pay the former soldier as a police officer.

Mr. Speaker, this bill targets cities which will hire the former soldiers permanently and only municipalities designated as high crime or underpoliced would qualify. The bill also prohibits cities from firing police officers in order to hire a former soldier under this program.

If we want to rebuild our devastated urban communities, we've got to provide jobs. Businesses won't invest where the risks of theft and vandalism are high. This bill will empower high crime municipalities in their battles against lawlessness with personnel already endowed with law enforcement skills. Almost everyone is a winner in this bill: Honest citizens and businesses in high crime areas, future veterans, and municipalities. There's only one clear loser: the criminal.

**THE HEARTBEAT RACING TEAM**

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Heartbeat Racing Team and

their selfless dedication to supporting the Drug Abuse Resistance Education [DARE] Program.

The Heartbeat Racing Team was founded by Marcia Campbell after her daughter Crystal went through the DARE Program in 1990. They were so pleased with the programs results that they organized the racing team which helps to promote the DARE Program and to raise funds to assist with expenses.

In coordination with Tennessee's Drug Abuse Resistance Education Week, the Heartbeat Racing Team will be racing the DARE car on June 27 at the Nashville Motor Raceway. This event will be dedicated to DARE and will commend the community leaders and participants who have worked to make it such a beneficial program.

DARE, which works with sixth graders across the Nation, also deserves to be commended for its devotion to our Nation's youth. The program emphasizes the importance of "just saying no" to drugs and teaches them the skills necessary to avoid the pitfalls of drug addiction. It has proven to be an effective tool for preventing the use of drugs in our communities, and its efforts deserve our wholehearted support and encouragement.

Through the efforts of the DARE program and concerned and committed people like Marcia Campbell and the Heartbeat Racing Team, another small skirmish in the war on drugs has been waged and won.

Mr. Speaker, I invite you and the rest of our colleagues to join me in commending the efforts of the Heartbeat Racing Team and the DARE Program in their personal commitment to fight the spread of drugs in their community.

**AMERICA'S AMORAL SUBGROUP**

**HON. DOUG BEREUTER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I commend to my colleagues the following editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on June 16, 1992:

**AMERICA'S AMORAL SUBGROUP**

It wasn't a celebration that happened in Chicago after the hometown Bulls won the National Basketball Association championship. Not in any normal sense of the term. The rioting that occurred in the Windy City was just another demonstration of the horror of urban violence.

People poured into the streets, setting fire to buildings, vandalizing city buses and throwing rocks at police officers and fire fighters. The rioters smashed the windows of shops and made off with food, liquor, carpets and furniture. A thousand people were arrested.

Michael Jordan, the superstar who led the Bulls to victory, urged the public to enjoy the championship without tearing up their city. A police official came closer to explaining the violence when he suggested that a number of rioters were merely thugs who had seized on an excuse to riot.

That is often the case. In Los Angeles, the excuse was the verdicts in the trial of the police officers who beat Rodney King, a black man.

Certainly some of the rioters who were interviewed in Los Angeles appeared to have

lashed out with outrage over the jury's decision. But many others—people of all races—were photographed in the act of looting, hauling merchandise away calmly and cynically, sometimes light-heartedly.

Society, in other words, has an amoral subgroup that exists without principles or integrity. Members of the subgroup lie in wait for an outbreak of enthusiasm, or outrage, or frustration and exploit it to justify arson, robbery and assault. That's what happened in Los Angeles when understandable anger caused some other people to take to the streets. That's what happened in Chicago, as well, during an occasion that should have been fun. Criminals rioted. Anarchy broke out. Businesses were destroyed. "Celebration" is the wrong word.

**EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON PERSECUTION OF BAHAI'S AND HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS BY IRAN**

**HON. TOM LANTOS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on June 11, the European Parliament of the European Community adopted a strong resolution on the persecution of Baha'is and other human rights violations in Iran. We here in the U.S. Congress have long called attention to the vicious Iranian abuse and suppression of the Baha'i religious group in Iran and called for strong action against Iran for these egregious human rights abuses. I welcome the adoption of this excellent resolution by our colleagues in the European Parliament.

It is noteworthy, Mr. Speaker, that the resolution adopted by the European Parliament asks the Commission of the European Communities "in its commercial negotiations with Iran, to include in any agreement reached a very strong clause requiring respect for human rights with an option to suspend any such agreement in the event of violation." This provision has particular significance because the Parliament must approve any foreign treaty negotiated by the Commission prior to its submission to the Council of Ministers for final approval.

Mr. Speaker, I commend our colleagues in the European Parliament for this excellent resolution, for its well-founded and thoughtful concern with the violation of the human and religious rights of citizens of Iran. It is gratifying to me—as the chairman of the U.S. congressional delegation which meets twice each year with our counterparts of the European Parliament—to find our two great legislative bodies working together in the defense of human rights and religious toleration.

Mr. Speaker, I insert the text of this resolution of the European Parliament in the RECORD, and I urge my colleagues in the Congress to read this important document:

**RESOLUTION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ON THE PERSECUTION OF BAHAI'S AND OTHER HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN IRAN**

(Adopted June 11, 1992)

The European Parliament:

Recalling its concern for human rights for all mankind and for religious toleration,

Having regard to the continuing persecution of the Baha'i community solely on the grounds of their religious beliefs in Iran,

Drawing attention to the execution of Mr. Bahman Samandari, a member of the Baha'i faith, in Evin Prison in Teheran on 18 March and fearing that this may mark a return to the brutal persecution of the Baha'is, which disgraced the first decade of the Islamic Republic,

Noting that the Iranian government has publicly and repeatedly maintained that the Baha'i community is not being persecuted in Iran, yet this brutal act demonstrates that the Baha'is continue to suffer at the hands of the Iranian authorities,

(1) Deplores the arbitrary execution of a member of the Baha'i faith;

(2) Condemns religious and ethnic persecution, the use of torture, the application of the death penalty, imprisonment without charge and secret trials, all of which abuses are widespread in Iran;

(3) Deplores the action of the Iranian authorities which permitted the arbitrary execution of Mr. Samandari to take place in contravention of all accepted standards of justice and human rights;

(4) Sincerely hopes that this execution does not signal the resumption of the execution of Baha'is in Iran for their religious beliefs;

(5) Calls on the Community to support the Baha'i struggle for the right to practice their religious beliefs without fear of persecution or execution;

(6) Calls on the Iranian Government to ensure that such acts will cease immediately and that full human rights are granted to the Iranian Baha'i community;

(7) Asks the Commission, in its commercial negotiations with Iran, to include in any agreement reached a very strong clause requiring respect for human rights with an option to suspend any such agreement in the event of violation;

(8) Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Foreign Ministers meeting in EPC, the Commission, the Governments of the Twelve and of Iran and the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

# **"COOKIE" OTAZO BREAKS NEW GROUND FOR HISPANIC AMERICAN BUILDERS ASSOCIATION**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Cruz "Cookie" Otazo, who was featured in the Miami Herald, for being elected the first woman on the Hispanic American Builders Association board of directors. The article, "Builders Association Chooses Director," by Charles Rabin, tells how she broke new ground in this industry which traditionally has been dominated by men:

Cruz "Cookie" Otazo broke new ground when she was elected a director of the Hispanic American Builders Association.

The organization, which serves as an advocacy group for Hispanic contractors in the public sector, has had few women members during its four-year existence, and never before had a woman on its 21-member board of directors.

But Otazo is deliberate when she explains that her appointment is in no way a token posting.

"HABA did not go out looking for a woman as window dressing," she said. "I feel I can make a difference with HABA. I won't just join a group to gain leverage."

## **LIKES TO GET INVOLVED**

Otazo, who was born in Havana and moved with her family to New York in 1960, has a history of involvement with organizations. In 1979, she was a founding member of the Coalition of Hispanic American Women, a Miami-based group that aids female Hispanic business owners.

"It was her staunch defense of Hispanic women's rights and enterprises and her knowledge in the business field that attracted us to her," said Roberto Cervera-Rojas, executive director of the 200-member builders association.

"I would say her qualifications, not her being a woman, made her attractive to us," he said. "Although we were pleased to have a woman."

Otazo is president and managing partner of MCO Environmental, an asbestos-removal company in Miami that her husband, Julio, founded as a construction company in 1975. The firm went into asbestos removal in 1988, because "we kept running into a lot of asbestos problems," Otazo said.

"You've got to remember that years ago, asbestos was considered a miracle fiber. It was cheap and terrific insulation," she said. "Now, it's been proven a cancer-causing agent."

With more than 60 employees, MCO felt the pinch during the recession. "We had to rely on public work, and that wasn't good because you'd go to make a bid, and 17 different contractors would be there," Otazo said. "Everyone was driving down the prices."

MCO ventured into other markets and even expanded. It began removing lead-based paints, got involved with random mitigation and, Otazo said, will soon expand into removal of underground tanks.

Otazo studied Spanish and literature at Adelphi University in New York and attended the State University of New York at Stonybrooke, where she received her master's degree in 1974.

The following year, she moved to Miami and became a substitute teacher for Dade County Public Schools. "I wanted to stay, but my family moved to Miami, so I went with them," she said.

## **A MOVE INTO BUSINESS**

Otazo also taught at Archbishop Curley High School and West Lab, both in Miami. In 1977, she joined Miami-Dade Community College, where she taught humanities for two years before accepting a faculty position as a grant writer at Florida International University. That experience was invaluable, she said.

"I really had had enough of teaching, and I learned about public funds," she said. "I think back every day now to FIU, how it taught and helped me."

In 1981, the mother of 5-year-old twins opened her own business, Children's Development Center on Flagler Street. She remained with the day-care center until joining her husband at MCO nine years later.

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Otazo and the Hispanic American Builders Association by reprinting this article. She has overcome many obstacles to achieve her goal, and is an inspiration to those who are still climbing the ladder to their dream.

## **THE LIMITED EQUITY COOPERATIVE HOUSING ACT OF 1992**

**HON. TED WEISS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a measure to rectify a misinterpretation of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 that has cost low- and middle-income cooperative housing residents millions of dollars.

For the past several years, the Internal Revenue Service has treated cooperative housing associations under the same rules which it applies to country clubs, golf courses, and other "membership organizations." This despite the fact that the Internal Revenue Code specifically addresses housing cooperatives—at considerable length—in another subsection.

Cooperatively owned buildings frequently house retail or commercial space used to provide parking, laundry, grocery or other services to building residents. In many instances, this space exists to meet community demands, to reduce the subsidies necessary to maintain affordability for moderate and low income tenants, or to provide room for businesses that would otherwise have been displaced by construction of the building. In addition, cooperatives wishing to participate in middle-income housing programs in the State of New York are required to maintain reserve funds in interest-bearing accounts.

Current IRS enforcement practices require that rental and interest income from these sources be treated separately from tenant dues. In other words, the costs of providing direct member services cannot be used to offset revenues generated by these secondary, tenant-related sources, even where they exist primarily or exclusively for use by co-op residents.

This artificial and inappropriate barrier has been erected under the rubric of section 277 of the Internal Revenue Code, which governs "Membership Organizations" that provide goods and services. Cooperative housing developments in New York are organized under the State's private housing finance law as stock corporations—owners are considered shareholders, not members. Moreover, where Congress has intended provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to encompass the furnishing of real property—as distinct from goods and services—it customarily makes such intent clear by express use of the term "facilities."

H.R. 4210, the Democratic tax initiative passed by both Houses of Congress in March provided specific remedy for erroneous application of the Tax Code, by allowing any so-called nonpatronage earnings directly attributable to tenant/shareholder services to be treated on equal footing with income derived directly from tenant/shareholders. For well known and wholly separate reasons, that legislation was vetoed by President Bush.

The bill I am introducing today will end the costly and unfair misinterpretation of the Tax Code, extending the remedy to cooperative housing associations on retroactive basis. It is a simple provision, and one which will make life easier for the thousands of people in New



York, and around the country, who live in housing cooperatives.

H.R.—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

# SECTION 1. SECTION 277 NOT TO APPLY TO CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATIONS.

Section 277(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to exceptions) is amended by striking "or" at the end of paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end of paragraph (4) and inserting a comma and "or", and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(5) which for the taxable year is a cooperative housing corporation described in section 216(b)(1) (determined without regard to section 143(k)(9)(E))."

# SEC. 2. APPLICATION OF RULES RELATING TO TAX TREATMENT OF COOPERATIVES TO COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATIONS.

(a) NONPATRONAGE EARNINGS OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATIONS MAY NOT BE OFFSET BY PATRONAGE LOSSES.—Section 1388(j) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5) and by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

"(4) PATRONAGE LOSSES MAY NOT OFFSET NONPATRONAGE EARNINGS.—In no event shall any patronage losses of an organization described in section 277(b)(5) be used to offset earnings which are not patronage earnings."

(b) PATRONAGE EARNINGS AND LOSSES OF COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATIONS.—Section 1388(j)(5) of such Code (as redesignated by subsection (a)) is amended to read as follows:

"(5) PATRONAGE EARNINGS OR LOSSES DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The terms 'patronage earnings' and 'patronage losses' mean earnings and losses, respectively, which are derived from business done with or for patrons of the organization.

"(B) SPECIAL RULES FOR COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION.—In the case of a cooperative housing corporation, the following earnings shall be treated as patronage earnings: "(i) Interest on reasonable reserves established in connection with the corporation, including reserves required by a governmental agency or lender.

"(ii) Income from laundry and parking facilities to the extent attributable to use of the facilities by tenant-stockholders and their guests.

"(iii) In the case of a limited equity cooperative housing corporation, rental income from other than tenant-stockholders to the extent attributable to any housing project operated by the corporation.

"(C) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of subparagraph (B)—

"(i) COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION.—The term 'cooperative housing corporation' has the meaning given such term by section 216(b)(1) (without regard to section 143(k)(9)(E)).

"(ii) LIMITED EQUITY COOPERATIVE HOUSING CORPORATION.—The term 'limited equity cooperative housing corporation' means a cooperative housing corporation with respect to which the requirements of clause (i) of section 143(k)(9)(D) are met at all times during the taxable year.

"(iii) TENANT-STOCKHOLDER.—The term 'tenant-stockholder' has the meaning given such term by section 216(b)(2)."

# SEC. 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the amendments made by this

Act shall apply to taxable years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ELECTION TO HAVE AMENDMENTS APPLY RETROACTIVELY.—Any corporation may elect to have the amendments made by this Act apply to any taxable year, whether beginning before, on, or after the date of the enactment of this Act, to which such amendments do not otherwise apply if the corporation was a cooperative housing corporation during such taxable year.

(c) NO INFERENCE.—Nothing in the provisions of this Act shall be construed as a change in the treatment of income derived by an cooperative housing corporation or any corporation operating on a cooperative basis under section 1381 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and the treatment of such income for any year to which the amendments made by this Act does not apply shall be made as if this Act had not been enacted.

# JUST A LITTLE MORE TRUTH ABOUT PRORATIONING

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, for several days now I have discussed natural gas prorationing. I am worried that State prorationing rules are being used, not to protect the integrity of the gas industry, but to restrict prices and raise prices. I am not the only one who has concerns. Marta Greytok, a member of the Public Utility Commission of Texas, recently wrote Texas Railroad Commission Chairwoman Lena Guerrero expressing her reservations with the Texas prorationing regulations. I have included a copy of her letter which I think my colleagues will find enlightening:

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN GUERRERO: I am aware that the Railroad Commission of Texas is considering several proposals for amending its current prorationing rules. Prorationing is a complex area of regulation which can and should protect correlative rights while at the same time facilitate the functioning of healthy natural gas.

At the Public Utility Commission (PUC) proposed rules often attract the attention and comments of many. I feel that these comments improve one's understanding of the issues, but the final choice of an appropriate rule is the Commission's to make. Likewise, I recognize that the final choice in prorationing regulation is and should be up to you and the other Commissioners. However, because the PUC oversees electric rates and service in Texas, your actions in this area could impact decisions that this Commission will face in the future. Therefore, I feel that it is important to voice my concerns now.

Proration regulations should function only to protect correlative rights and prevent waste. Proration regulations should not impermissibly interfere with the functioning of markets for natural gas. If prorationing regulations artificially restrict natural gas supply, I believe two negative results may occur. The first, and most likely, result is that demand for natural gas will be satisfied by sources outside Texas. Thus, Texas producers of natural gas may lose with artificial market constraints, Texas gas assumes a different risk profile as a fuel for planning pur-

poses. Major consumers of natural gas will, in all likelihood, protect themselves to the extent possible by altering their purchasing patterns. In short, demand for Texas natural gas will decrease.

The second and perhaps less likely result is that the price of natural gas in Texas will increase. This result is less likely because supply sources outside Texas are accessible and are generally market priced.

During 1990, 44% of all electricity generated in the State of Texas by electric utilities was generated using natural gas as fuel. The percentage increases significantly if cogeneration sources are included. Artificially increased prices for natural gas are not desirable from my viewpoint on the PUC because the price of electricity in Texas would increase artificially as well. Such an impact on Texas natural gas and electricity consumers appears unjustifiable to me. The entire economic environment of Texas would suffer and suffer unnecessarily.

I have no quarrel with prices for natural gas which increase because natural gas markets work. Increased demand, for example, usually yields increased prices. Therefore, I believe the best way to improve the gas industry and the Texas economy is to promote a healthy demand for gas.

It may be that the existing statutory scheme, developed long before deregulated natural gas markets became viable, no longer provides an entirely workable structure for protecting rights within reservoirs without interfering with market functions. If that is the case, the PUC would, of course, consider supporting legislation to remedy the problem and working alongside the Railroad Commission to achieve a more workable statutory scheme.

Thank you for your attention to my concerns. If I may be of assistance, I stand ready to respond at your request.

Even Texans have concerns about prorationing. When the House passed the Markey-Scheuer amendment, it did the right thing.

CONGRESSMAN KILDEE SALUTES  
REV. MARVIN C. PRYOR

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to a great educator, Marvin C. Pryor. For the past 30 years, Reverend Pryor has devoted himself to developing the minds of Flint's youth. On June 20, 1992, Marvin Pryor will be honored by his peers for his outstanding contributions to the field of education.

Principal Pryor is a strong believer in the famous United Negro College Fund axiom, "The Mind Is A Terrible Thing To Waste". Reverend Pryor, however, knows that a developed intellect is useless if it is guided by an undeveloped spirit. For that reason, Rev. Marvin Pryor has nurtured the souls of the people of Flint and Saginaw for over a decade. For the past 8 years he has served as the pastor of Williams Memorial Church of God in Christ in Saginaw.

Marvin C. Pryor began his career in education in 1962 as a teacher at McKinley Junior High School in Flint, MI. Marvin left the edu-

cation field in 1964 to take a position as a sales representative for the Jackson National Life Insurance Co. In 1965, he was hired as a counselor and teacher at Flint Northwestern High School. Because of his outstanding work with the students, Marvin Pryor was promoted in 1968, to the position of assistant principal of Holmes Junior High School. In 1973, Marvin Pryor was promoted to principal of Holmes Junior High and in 1976 he was assigned to his current position, principal of Northern Senior High School.

Marvin Pryor is an alumnus of both Michigan State University, earning a bachelor of arts degree in political science and history in 1962, and the University of Michigan, earning a master of arts degree in guidance and counseling in 1968. He has also taken courses toward a doctoral degree in education leadership and administration. He is a member of several professional organizations including the executive board of the Michigan Association of Secondary School Principals, Michigan State University Alumni Board for Genesee County, Flint Board of Education Negotiation Team, and currently chairs the North Central Association of Schools Evaluation Team.

Reverend Pryor's Christian affiliations include the Ordination Board of Southwest Michigan Jurisdiction No. 3, and Victorious Believers Ministries, which he founded. He is director of Christian Education for the International Sunday School of the Church of God in Christ, Inc., and district chairman of the Inspirational District.

Marvin Pryor was the first recipient of the United Teachers of Flint Administrator of the Year Award in 1988. He was named "Father of the Year" in 1990 by Councilman Woodrow Stanley. Marvin Pryor and his wife Ruth have four children, Derrick, Vonda, Mel, and Christopher.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise before you today to ask you and my fellow Members of Congress to honor Marvin C. Pryor. He has spent his life developing the minds and the spirits of youth in our community. His remarkable accomplishments will inspire educators for years to come.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO POLICE OFFICER PATRICIA ANN RUSSELL

**HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, Saturday, May 30, 1992, marked the retirement of one of the Los Angeles Police Department's finest officers, Patricia Ann Russell. On Friday, June 26, 1992, the Los Angeles Police Department will honor Patty Ann with a service retirement party. It is with great pride and pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to this remarkable woman who has served our community with great distinction.

Patty Ann, a resident of San Pedro, began her career with the department as a clerk typist in the records and identification division on February 14, 1965. By May 22, 1967, Patty was appointed to the position of policewoman

and enrolled in the police academy. Upon successful completion of her training, Ms. Russell served in a variety of assignments which included juvenile division, harbor jail, harbor desk, and youth services officer at the northeast division. Returning to the academy in October of 1973 for field training, Patty scored the first of what was to be a number of firsts throughout her career. On March 15, 1974, Police Officer Patricia Ann Russell (nee Berry) graduated as the first field-certified female officer in the department's new unisex program assigned to Rampart patrol division. Patty's next assignment to harbor division marked another first for her career, as she was chosen the department's first female assistant range master.

In 1976, Patty transferred to south traffic division and became the first woman police officer assigned to traffic accident investigation duties in south bureau. The traffic division proved to be Ms. Russell's forte. While in south bureau, Patty received numerous commendations from her supervisors and the public for her dedicated and outstanding work. Not one to rest upon her laurels, Patty, in 1981, enrolled in and completed the department's newly developed drug recognition expert [DRE] school becoming the first female officer to do so. This program, which has been adopted by 21 States, teaches officers to identify drug-impaired drivers.

In March of 1987, in recognition of her diligent efforts in the traffic arena, Patty was promoted to the position of training officer, once again achieving a first.

Throughout her 13 years in the traffic division, Patty has had many opportunities to leave the field. Finally in March 1989, she received an offer you couldn't refuse. Patty Ann was selected to be the assistant training coordinator of the department's drug recognition expert unit. This new assignment required Patty to utilize all of the skills she learned in the academy and in the field. Under Patty's expert guidance, the DRE kept pace with the area's ever changing and growing drug problems.

Mr. Speaker, Patricia Ann Russell's record of service to our community is admirable. Patty typifies all that is good about the Los Angeles Police Department. In addition, through her drive, determination, and enthusiasm, Patty has paved the way for women entering the force today.

My wife, Lee, joins me in extending this congressional salute to Patricia Ann Russell. We wish Patty and her family all the best in the years to come.

#### BRING THEM HOME

**HON. JAN MEYERS**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, President Yeltsin's report that the Soviet Union took American POW's from Vietnam to the Gulag has shocked us all. We must immediately pursue this issue to establish all the facts concerning the fate of these men.

We should thank President Yeltsin for ending the concealment of this situation. His forth-

rightness contrasts sharply with the blatant lies of the Soviet and Vietnamese communities.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot waste time with recriminations or debate whether to condition assistance to Russia on the POW situation. If President Yeltsin had not taken it upon himself to raise this issue, we would never have known the truth. We must accept President Yeltsin's offer to help, and get to the bottom of this situation. I commend President Bush for sending Ambassador Toon to investigate these reports. The important point that we must convey is, that the highest priority should be to find these Americans, and bring them home.

#### SAM BRENNER WORKS FOR WORLD PEACE

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend the poetry and the work of Mr. Sam Brenner, president of the World Federalist Association of Greater Miami. For many years, Sam Brenner has worked within the World Federalist Association, as a representative of his association and the town of Surfside, at the United Nations, and through his poetry and writing, for a more peaceful world without the need, or the tools for war.

The Bal Bay and Surfside News published one of Sam Brenner's poems, titled "Many Muffled Moans," earlier this year, and I would like to include it in the RECORD:

#### MANY MUFFLED MOANS

(By Sam Brenner Surfside Poet Laureate)

As I lay upon the rocks  
That jut out into the sea,  
The beauty of our world captivated me.  
In awe,  
I listened to the waves.  
And whether they come in a roar  
Or a thud upon the shore  
Or in sea whispers when the tide is low,  
I hear within their tones  
The many muffled moans  
Of millions who died  
In war and genocide.

Mr. Speaker, the agreement announced by President Bush and President Yeltsin of the Russian Federation which proposes to eliminate two-thirds of our nuclear weapons stockpile brings us closer to the type of world envisioned by Sam Brenner. I commend Mr. Brenner for his efforts to establish a new era of world peace and international cooperation, a world where the sea can bring us the sounds of children's laughter instead of many muffled moans.



PINELLAS-PASCO STATE ATTORNEY JAMES T. RUSSELL RETIRES AFTER 30 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

### HON. C.W. BILL YOUNG

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Mr. Speaker, it is with mixed emotions that I rise today to honor Jim Russell, Florida's Pinellas-Pasco County State's attorney as he retires after 23 years in office and 30 years of public service.

On the one hand, I am pleased that after many long hours, days, and weeks devoted to his job as State's attorney, Jimmy will now be able to relax with his wife April and enjoy their richly deserved retirement years. On the other hand, though, it is difficult for me to imagine another person serving as our State's attorney and having to fill the great void that will be left by Jimmy's retirement.

Mr. Russell and I served together in the Florida State Legislature during the 1960's before Gov. Claude Kirk appointed him State's attorney in 1969. Not only is he one of the longest-serving State's attorneys in Florida history, but he is perhaps the most respected ever. His professionalism, perseverance, and moral and ethical strength helped earn him a reputation as a tough but fair prosecutor with a conviction rate of 92 percent.

In addition to his excellence in the courtroom, Jim Russell is also an innovator in public service. His contributions include a number of programs designed to enhance Florida's criminal justice system. He established a pre-trial intervention program—the first in Florida—to give first-time offenders a second chance if they complete a probation type program. It was legislation he introduced in the State House in 1961 which created the Office of Public Defender to ensure that Florida residents had available to them their constitutional right to legal representation.

And he was one of the driving forces behind the establishment of Operation PAR, a St. Petersburg drug and substance abuse treatment and education program which has received national recognition for the quality of its programs.

Throughout his career, Mr. Russell has demonstrated a unique ability to search further than the courtroom of solutions to the problems which plague our Nation. Following my remarks, I will include for the benefit of my colleagues a recent editorial from the Tampa Tribune entitled "Russell Stayed True to His Principles" which reiterates the tremendous respect Jimmy has earned in our community and throughout our State.

Mr. Speaker, Jim Russell is the type of dedicated public servant our Nation needs to restore the faith of the American people in our Government and he is the tough, no-nonsense prosecutor that we need at all levels of our criminal justice system to send a message to criminals that we have a commitment to investigate, prosecute, and incarcerate those who break our laws.

The people of Florida owe Jim Russell their thanks and gratitude for a job well done and

I wish Jim and April all the best in their retirement years ahead.

[From the Tampa Tribune, Apr. 17, 1992]

#### RUSSELL STAYED TRUE TO PRINCIPLES

When James T. Russell steps down as Pinellas-Pasco state attorney in January, he will leave behind a three-decade legacy of integrity, honesty and innovation in public service.

A former state legislator and one of Pinellas and Pasco counties' most powerful political figures, Russell announced Tuesday he would not seek another term as the district's top prosecutor. Russell is the longest serving state attorney in Florida, having been appointed by former Gov. Claude Kirk in March 1969.

But it is not longevity that has made Russell's reputation—it has been his pursuit of excellence. "Incompetence is the highest form of corruption," Russell likes to tell assistant prosecutors.

His office had a 91.5 percent conviction rate for felonies in 1990, the second-highest in the state. Although a small percentage of cases went to trial—pleas were entered in the majority—it is the prosecutor's responsibility to determine which cases should be brought to trial and which should be plea bargained to save the state money and assure some favorable resolution.

Although rough, quick-tempered and authoritarian, the 64-year-old lawyer has often looked beyond the judicial system to find fixes for society's ills.

In 1970, Russell helped create another program that's become a model in Florida and the rest of the country. Operation PAR, for Parental Awareness and Responsibility, is a drug-abuse treatment and education program.

He also created the pretrial intervention program, the first of its type in Florida. The program is designed to give first-time offenders a second chance. If they complete a program similar to probation, charges are dismissed.

And ironically, Russell helped introduce legislation in 1961 that created his official adversary—the state public defender's office.

He has taken on public corruption and mismanagement. He investigated and obtained convictions against three county commissioners in 1974 and 1975 for accepting money in exchange for favorable rezoning votes. In 1987 he investigated the Tarpon Springs Police Department and in 1991 he looked into accusations within St. Petersburg City Hall.

Called upon by Republican and Democratic governors alike, Russell never allowed politics to stand in the way of justice.

"Your reputation is what other people think," he said recently. "I'll let history speak to that."

History will speak well of James T. Russell.

#### HONORING REV. RUFUS S. ABERNATHY

### HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to extend my thanks, and those of people throughout the State of Maryland, to Rev. Rufus Sydney Abernathy for the years of service he has given to this State.

For the last 27 years, Reverend Abernathy led the congregation at the Mount Zion United

Methodist Church in Annapolis, MD. During these years, he has used this compassion and wisdom to help everyone who came to him in need. He helped and guided his congregation through many crises, both personal and professional, and that alone would be more than enough for me to feel the need to honor him. He did more than that, however. He was a member of a variety of organizations, almost too numerous for me to name here, each dedicated to improving the lives of people throughout Maryland.

He donated his time to a wide range of community organizations. He had a true commitment to helping people at all levels, especially those people less fortunate than himself. He was president of the board of directors of the Community Action Agency for Anne Arundel County, as well as the commissioner of the housing authority for the city of Annapolis.

He was the president of the Maryland State Teacher's Association for 5 years, as well as a full-time teacher in Anne Arundel County for 20 years.

He is a member of the Oyster Harbor Citizens Association, the Eastport Historic Association, and the Anne Arundel County chapter of the NAACP. Through these organizations, he has worked to maintain the cultural integrity of his community.

As a member of the church, he has been actively involved with organizations that helped people both within and beyond his own congregation. He acted as the chaplain for the Annapolis Police Department, vice president of the United Black Clergy of Anne Arundel County, as well as the secretary of the Black Ministry Alliance of Annapolis. He worked on many other boards and committees as well, giving all that he could to ensure the improvement of society around him.

His vision and commitment to bettering the human condition in Maryland shall be sorely missed. The example which he set is one that we should all do our best to emulate. I wish him the best of luck in all of this future endeavors, and I once again want to offer my heartfelt thanks on behalf of the people of Maryland for the gifts he has given us all.

#### IN DEFENSE OF PUBLIC TELEVISION AND "IN THE LIFE"

### HON. TED WEISS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, nearly 45 years ago the House Committee on Un-American Activities voted to cite 10 distinguished writers and directors, collectively known as the Hollywood 10 for contempt of Congress.

For refusing to answer questions pertaining to their political convictions, these so-called subversives of the American entertainment industry suffered great personal and financial hardship, as would hundreds of other principled men and women who refused to cooperate with HUAC over the next decade.

Mr. Speaker, we all remember how that sordid affair came to an end a full 7 years later when Joseph Welch posed the simple question to the then-unflappable Senator Joseph

McCarthy, "Have you no sense of decency, sir, at last?"

Mr. Speaker, I thought we had learned a lesson from that experience. I never thought that gratuitous accusations of un-American activity would again come into vogue in this hallowed building. But I was wrong.

With the cold war over, a new attack on the entertainment industry is now afoot, which seeks to define once again what is American and what is un-American. This time, the target is not writers and directors, but rather the material by which they ply their trade. And from the sound of what I am hearing, gay men and lesbians have become America's new Communists.

To wit, our esteemed colleague, the distinguished minority leader BOB DOLE, took to the floor of the Senate last week to denounce a new program being developed for PBS, a variety show designed to address gay themes titled "In the Life."

This new program will feature emerging and established dancers, singers, performance artists, actors, stand-up comics, and others in an effort to present a more rounded and positive view of gay men and lesbians than is typically available on television. Producer John Scagliotti avers that "In the Life" will not be controversial, "unless you happen to think gay and lesbian [subject matter] is controversial in itself."

Obviously, Senator DOLE believes just that. In his denunciation of "In the Life" last week, Senator DOLE asks rhetorically, "Is this the kind of programming taxpayers and public TV contributors have in mind? I do not think so."

Senator DOLE goes further, incorrectly reporting that "In the Life" receives funding out of the money authorized by Congress for the Public Broadcasting Service, when in fact it has received none. He charges that there will be 12 shows per month, rather than the correct 12 per year.

Finally, Senator DOLE compares "In the Life" with other, more traditional PBS fare such as "Sesame Street," "Mister Rogers' Neighborhood," and "Masterpiece Theater," implying that supporters of PBS have used these shows to cover up a more insidious agenda: to bring subversive [read: Gay and lesbian] programming "into your living room."

Mr. Speaker, the message of these comments is very clear: Gay men and lesbians are not Americans. That makes me sad. That makes me angry. Must I now fear that the time is not far off when the Congress convenes a new committee on un-American proclivities, who will call Americans forward to answer for their sexual orientation?

Mr. Speaker, the only thing un-American going on here is the small-minded thinking of this program's attackers. That is not the American way. Public television was created to address the lives of all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, that is the goal of "In the Life." It is an enlightened goal that speaks to the many historic struggles to open our culture to all who reside here. It is a goal we all should embrace.

## CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO EDUCATOR MELINDO A. PERSI

### HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride and admiration that I rise today to salute a truly outstanding individual on his accomplishments as the Passaic County Superintendent of Schools. I am speaking of Melindo A. Persi of Clifton, NJ, who has helped mold the lives of young people in the greater northern New Jersey area for over a quarter century. I am most pleased to know that he will continue to meet the educational needs of our youth in the fall, when he assumes the position of superintendent of schools in Elmwood Park, NJ.

Superintendent Persi will be honored for a lifetime of achievement with a testimonial dinner on Tuesday, June 30. I know this event will be a source of great pride for Melindo, his devoted wife, Maureen; their daughter, Melinda Redding; son, Jon-Paul, as well as their many, many friends.

Mr. Speaker, Melindo A. Persi has spent his educational career making enormous contributions in each position he has held. He started out in 1956 as a teacher in the Franklin Township Schools in Morris County, before moving on to teach in the Washington Township schools in Mercer County. He then became the chief school administrator for Washington Township Schools from 1963 to 1967. His career path then took him to Madison, where he was the assistant superintendent of schools from 1967 to 1978.

In 1978, the State recognized this outstanding talent, assigning Melindo to Morris and Warren Counties as the county school business administrator. He then proceeded to East Orange, where he was the fiscal monitor in 1984 and 1985. In 1985, he became the county superintendent of schools for Passaic County. In June 1991 to November 1991, he was the acting assistant commissioner for the division of county and regional services.

He is active in a variety of civic organizations, having served as an executive committee member of NJASA, president of the Kiwanis Club, president of the Mercer County Principals Association, vice president of the Parent Teachers Association, chairperson of the American Red Cross chapter in southeast Morris County, division chairperson for the American Red Cross, secretary of the Eastern Advisory Council of the American Red Cross for the east coast, Madison Library Trustee, trustee and vice chairperson of the Passaic County Community College, board member of Passaic County Technical/Vocational High School, and chairperson of the County Superintendents Business Services Committee.

He has served our country as a member of the New Jersey Air Guard from 1953 to 1962, and on active duty with the U.S. Air Force in 1961 and 1962. In addition, he is a presenter for the annual school boards conference and workshops for NJASBO. He is also an author, having published manuals relative to school district budgets and elections.

Mr. Speaker, Melindo A. Persi has proven himself to be a seasoned New Jersey educa-

tor, with extensive experience in public school districts in rural, suburban, and urban settings. He continues his active teaching role as an adjunct professor at Rutgers University and the County College of Morris. His successful experience as county superintendent of schools and acting assistant commissioner of education for division of county and regional services has truly benefited the students of our State. It is clear that he has continued to strive for excellence, serving as an important role model and influence on the youth of New Jersey and has truly made his community, State, and our Nation a better place to live. For these efforts I salute him.

## CAPT. JOHN D. LUKE RETIREMENT

### HON. RONALD K. MACHTLEY

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. MACHTLEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Capt. John D. Luke for his 30 years of service in the U.S. Navy. Captain Luke is set to retire on July 1, 1992, after serving as commander of the Naval Education Training Center, located in Newport, RI.

Upon graduation from Bowdoin College, Captain Luke received his commission and was ordered to the minesweeper U.S.S. *Illusive*. He went on to serve on the U.S.S. *Newman Perry* and U.S.S. *John R. Perry* after graduation from destroyer school.

In February 1973, Captain Luke moved from his position as senior adviser to the Vietnamese Navy to combat systems officer aboard the U.S.S. *Jouett*. After serving as executive officer on the U.S.S. *Lynde McCormick*, Captain Luke was named chairman of the Department of Leadership and Law at the U.S. Naval Academy from 1977 to 1980.

He then took command of the U.S.S. *Brooke*, a guided missile frigate, in 1981. After a stay with the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations as head of the Strike and Anti-Surface Warfare Branch of the Combat Systems Division, Captain Luke took command of the U.S.S. *Richmond Turner* with deployments in the Mediterranean, Gulf of Sidra, and in the Persian Gulf. From 1988 to 1990, Captain Luke served as chief of staff for the commander of Carrier Group Two. He reported to the commander of the Naval Education and Training Center on 15 June 1990.

Captain Luke's military decorations include the Legion of Merit with one Gold Star, the Meritorious Service Medal with two Gold Stars, Navy Commendation Medal with two Gold Stars, the Navy Unit Commendation, and the Vietnamese Armed Forces Honor Medal First Class.

I commend Capt. John D. Luke for all his years of service in the U.S. Navy. I wish him all the best in all of his future endeavors.



### THREE MIAMI GIRL SCOUTS WIN THE GOLD AWARD, GIRL SCOUTS' HIGHEST ACHIEVEMENT

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today Amy Leonard, Michelle Williams, and Rebecca Whiting who were recently featured in the Miami Herald for being presented with the Girl Scouts' highest achievement—the Gold Award. The article "Gold moment arrives for 3 Dade Girl Scouts" by Gail Epstein tells how the three Miami Girl Scouts won the award by completing a special project and through their accomplishments in leadership, community service, career planning, and personal development.

Amy Leonard was cleaning out her closet when she found a box of her favorite childhood books. Her first instinct was to throw them away. Then her 12 years of Girl Scout training kicked in.

Before long, Amy helped collect 1,000 children's books that she donated to the pediatric ward at North Shore Medical Center. Her efforts gave sick kids something to read, and helped Amy win the Gold Award, the highest achievement in Girl Scouting.

Amy was one of three scouts presented with Gold Awards at a special ceremony Wednesday night at the Colonnade Hotel in Coral Gables. The other two were Michelle Williams, 20, and Rebecca Whiting, 15. Silver Awards were presented to 44 Girl Scouts.

It felt good to help people in need, said Amy, a North Miami High School senior who turns 18 on Sunday.

"Through Girl Scouts, I learned that community is important," she said. "This is just a culmination of all that."

"The books increase communication between parent and child, because most kids in the ward are too young to read," she said. "They also encourage kids to use their imagination."

Michelle, another Gold winner, was the first disabled woman to win the award in Dade and Monroe counties. Michelle, who is hearing impaired and mentally disabled, designed a display of Girl Scout uniforms and memorabilia from throughout the years that was shown at the North Miami Public Library.

Michell, who attends Lindsey Hopkins Technical Education Center, said her project helped her let other girls know being in the Girl Scouts is fun. But more than that, it helped her achieve one of the goals that scouting is all about: self-esteem.

"I learned I can do many things, and I can be successful," she said, hugging her niece after the awards ceremony.

The Gold Award winners "represent the best" of Girl Scouting, said Deborah Reyes, president of the Girl Scout Council of Tropical Florida. To be chosen, the teenage girls must complete a special project and achieve outstanding accomplishments in leadership, community service, career planning and personal development.

Rebecca, the third Gold award winner, won with one of the more unusual projects: a puppet ministry group at her church. Rebecca and other high-schoolers who attend St. John Neumann Catholic Church use hand puppets to tell religious and moral tales at churches and women's shelters.

Rebecca, who attends Miami Sunset High, said all the kids who participate get to stretch their individual talents—writing, voice, photography—and the church gets to share its values. She calls it "teaching with entertainment."

"I'm happy I got the award, but the work that I do means more to me. That's something I'll continue on as long as I can."

I am pleased to pay tribute to Amy Leonard, Michelle Williams, Rebecca Whiting, and the many others who are active in the Girl Scout Council of Tropical Florida by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. The Girl Scouts through their many activities help teach many young people the leadership skills which will greatly benefit our community and Nation.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL SALUTE TO DR. AND MRS. CECIL O. GARTON

#### HON. GLENN M. ANDERSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 20, 1992, the family and friends of Dr. and Mrs. Cecil O. Garton will gather together to celebrate their 55th wedding anniversary. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to pay tribute to such an extraordinary couple, who are also my very dear friends.

Cecil and I have been friends and neighbors all of our lives. Our families built the first houses in Hawthorne, CA. We attended Hawthorne Elementary School, Inglewood High School, and U.C.L.A. together. Cecil went on to U.S.C., graduating from dental school and, until his retirement, was responsible for my million-dollar smile.

When Cecil met Lois, the winner of Bowling Green University's beauty contest, through mutual friends in 1936, it was love at first sight. Cecil knew a good catch when he saw one and he didn't want to let Lois slip away. They were married in St. Victor's Church in Hollywood one year later on June 26, 1937. Their happy and fulfilling union has produced three lovely children, Marilyn Joyce, Elizabeth Ann, and John Howard and seven grandchildren, Lori Ann, Cynthia Lee, William Joseph, Christa Grace, Dawn Elizabeth, Shannon Virginia, and Tamara Michele.

I owe much of my success to this distinguished dentist and his family. Cecil's father was responsible for setting me up in my first business venture and Cecil served as my assistant campaign manager when I ran for Lieutenant Governor. In addition to his busy practice, Cecil found time to serve on the Centenela Valley High School Board of Trustees, the Parks and Recreation Commission, and he was secretary of the Board of Education. He is a past president of the Rotary Club.

Lois shares her husband's enthusiasm for community service. Over the past years, she has served as president of the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority Mother's Club, the Inglewood Rotary Anns, the Inglewood Women's Club, and the Daniel Freeman Hospital Auxiliary.

Mr. Speaker, on this very special occasion, my wife, Lee, joins me in congratulating Cecil and Lois on their 55th wedding anniversary. It

is an honor and pleasure to share this moment with them. We wish Lois and Cecil, their children, and grandchildren all the best in the years to come.

#### THE BUDGET DEFICIT

#### HON. LEE H. HAMILTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for Wednesday, June 10, 1992 into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

#### THE BUDGET DEFICIT

The federal budget deficit for 1992 is estimated to be \$370 billion—by far the largest in our nation's history. The federal government is now spending almost \$3 for every \$2 it takes in. The national debt, which represents the accumulation of the annual deficits, stood at \$1 trillion in 1980; it now exceeds \$4 trillion.

Particularly worrisome is that large deficits are projected as far as the eye can see. Although nearly \$200 billion of the current deficit is due to more temporary factors such as the S&L bailout and the recession, the deficit over the next several years is generally expected to remain above \$200 billion and is estimated to be at least \$400 billion in ten years. What's more, these are the optimistic projections. If the economy persistently does poorly, the deficit in the year 2005 could reach a staggering \$1 trillion.

Congress and the President have not approved new major domestic programs or serious increases in existing ones in recent years, but neither have we done anything to stop the relentless increase in the cost of entitlement programs that is really driving the budget.

#### HARM CAUSED BY DEFICITS

The deficits cause several problems. First, they hurt U.S. competitiveness and economic growth. The deficits absorb an ever-larger share of domestic savings that would otherwise be available to finance private sector investment, and they drive up real interest rates. The economy may begin to pick up momentum this year, but it will continue to be hampered by inadequate credit and high interest rates. The blame for these must be put upon the deficit, which is now sucking up most of the country's savings and not leaving enough to finance normal economic growth. In addition, the deficits undercut the ability of the federal government to make the investments needed to help secure our long-term economic future—in education, research, infrastructure, and the like. Second, the large deficits mean that the federal government must spend huge sums each year just to pay the interest needed to service the accumulated national debt. Annual federal interest costs are now \$200 billion and growing; in a few years we could be spending almost as much on interest as we spend on national defense. Third, the large deficits worsen income inequality. Wealthy Americans can benefit from the higher interest income, while declining competitiveness and stagnant wage growth mean that working families are often forced to work longer and harder just to keep up.

So the deficit does terrible things to the economy. It reduces the nation's savings, limits investment, and slows the rate of pro-

ductivity and economic growth. Everybody favors cutting the deficit but it never happens. The reason is that the deficit does not cause an immediate national crisis like, for example, the Los Angeles riots. And unfortunately not much gets done in Washington unless there is a sense of crisis.

#### NO EASY SOLUTIONS

Politicians are constantly saying that tens or even hundreds of billions of dollars can be saved in waste, fraud, and abuse. The problem is they never find it. This has been a popular refrain for the past twelve years, during which time we have seen the national debt increase four-fold. Certainly some savings can be made, and all federal programs need to be carefully reviewed for waste. But what is considered "waste" is often a subjective judgement—for example, while farmers may think mass transit is wasteful, people in cities may think farm subsidies are wasteful. And despite the rhetoric, Congress and the President over the years have basically agreed on the overall amount of spending. Indeed, since 1981 Congress has appropriated some \$17 billion less than Presidents Reagan and Bush have requested. It is difficult to make deep cuts in federal spending because the biggest programs—social security, medicare, defense—are the most popular; less popular programs such as welfare (AFDC) and foreign aid each represent around 1% of total federal spending.

We also sometimes hear that economic growth is the answer—that we can simply grow our way out of the deficits. Yet we have tried that for the past twelve years with disastrous results.

There is considerable support for procedural changes such as the line-item veto or balanced budget constitutional amendment. A balanced budget amendment deserves serious consideration, but it would largely put the tough decisions off to another day, since it would likely take several years to be ratified by the states and put into effect. A line-item veto—giving the President power to veto not just entire appropriations bills but individual items buried in those bills—could yield some savings but could not produce a balanced budget. It could not be used on entitlements or interest on the national debt, and funding for defense is roughly at the level President Bush wants. That leaves appropriations for domestic programs—everything from the FBI to child nutrition to highway construction. But even if every one of these programs were completely eliminated—saving \$225 billion—that would still fall some \$150 billion short of balancing the budget.

Another proposal is to cap entitlements, but generally I think caps are not a good idea. They usually omit some major programs that ought to be included and that makes them unfair. By permitting politicians to cast easy votes against spending in general without making the tough choices about which programs to cut, caps let politicians off the hook. The intention of caps is good. The problem is that politicians want to cut spending but not specific programs. In the end, however, programs have to be cut.

A major reason deficits are hard to cut is that Americans want more government than they are willing to pay for. They do not want their taxes raised, and they do not want the biggest and fastest growing federal programs, such as Medicare, cut. They want the benefits without the sacrifice; they want the gain without the pain.

#### CONCLUSION

Tackling the deficit will take some hard choices. We will need to rein in health care

costs, cut defense and other discretionary spending, better target entitlement benefits, and raise taxes on the rich, since they benefitted disproportionately from the tax breaks of the 1980s. What is needed is a broad package of shared sacrifice, and to achieve that we must develop a national consensus around making the difficult choices required for real deficit reduction. Some changes in congressional budget procedures can help better inform Americans about current national spending priorities and can better integrate long-term economic goals into budget decisionmaking, but most of all what is needed is for politicians to level with the American people—telling them that there are no simple, easy solutions. It is time to govern, not to pander.

#### THE WONDERFUL DAY CARE AS A DAILY POINT OF LIGHT

#### HON. BILL EMERSON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. EMERSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate last Friday's Point of Light, the Wonderful Day Care of West Plains, MO, which is located in my southern Missouri district.

Six years ago, Wonderland's owner/director Janella Madden came up with the idea of once a week matching her students with the residents of the Ozark Nursing Center there in town. The program became an immediate success. The children enjoyed these Friday field trips, while the senior citizens came to look forward to their new visitors. As the program developed, so has the good character, values, and interest in serving others by the students of Wonderland Day Care.

This program and its voluntarism are examples that I hope others can begin to emulate. I believe these weekly visits are beneficial for both the youngsters and the young at heart. This intergenerational setting not only presents the children with great learning experiences, but it provides the senior citizens with the individual attention and companionship that they deserve. For example, sometimes they all play games or sing songs, while other visits are spent talking and getting to know one another.

Mr. Speaker, Janella, her staff, and her students should be commended for all of their efforts, on this the day they have been named our country's 798th Daily Point of Light. We all should respect, recognize, and encourage more groups like the Wonderland Day Care. Through their services in the West Plains community, these good folks are indeed a fitting example of a group of people doing something about making America a better place to work and live. Furthermore, I believe the children are being taught an invaluable lesson. Through these weekly visits to the Ozark Nursing Center, our next generation actually can experience firsthand how gratifying it is to serve our fellow citizens and how pleasing it can be to do so.

In closing, on behalf of Missouri's Eighth District and the rest of America, it is with deep pride that I say "thank you" to Janella and everyone associated with the Wonderland Day Care last Friday's acknowledged Daily Point of Light.

#### DOD SAYS MONTGOMERY GI BILL A GREAT SUCCESS

#### HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, the Department of Defense [DOD] recently transmitted to Congress its biennial report on the Montgomery GI bill [MGIB]. As chairman of the Veterans Affairs' Subcommittee on Education, Training, and Employment, I am particularly pleased with this evaluation of a very successful veterans' educational assistance program.

Two legislative changes are recommended by DOD, and the House has already acted on both. First, the Department supports continuation of the MGIB benefit levels provided by Congress after the Persian Gulf war, Public Law 102-25. A provision of H.R. 4342, which went through my subcommittee and was approved by the House last week, would make the increased benefit levels permanent. The Department also supports extending the GI bill to active duty personnel who are separated under the provisions of the voluntary separation incentive [VSI] and the special separation benefit [SSB] programs. A provision offered by the chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee, SONNY MONTGOMERY, which would provide this opportunity was included in the National Defense Authorization Act for fiscal year 1993, H.R. 5006.

DOD's executive summary and a summary of the report prepared by committee staff follow my remarks.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE,  
Washington, DC, May 27, 1992.

Hon. G.V. (SONNY) MONTGOMERY  
Chairman, Committee on Veterans Affairs,  
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.  
DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with Section 3036, Title 38, United States Code, attached is the biennial report to Congress on the Montgomery GI Bill Education Benefits Program. The report addresses the Montgomery GI Bill as a recruitment incentive and the adequacy of its basic benefit levels to fund a program of education.

I hope this report will prove useful in your Committee's consideration of veterans' educational programs. A copy of the report is also being sent to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans Affairs, and the Chairmen of the House and Senate Committees on Armed Services, as well as to the Ranking Republicans.

Sincerely,

CHRISTOPHER JEHN.

#### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is submitted in compliance with §3036, Title 38, United States Code. It discusses the status, adequacy, effectiveness, and needed changes for administration of the Montgomery GI Bill education benefits program. The Montgomery GI Bill has proven effective as a recruitment incentive and has had a positive effect on educational attainment of post-service military personnel. The Department strongly supports continuation of the Montgomery GI Bill program.

This report includes the following:  
History of the program's evolution and development.

Current status, including: Enrollment participation, utilization of benefits, and demographic characteristics of participants.



Adequacy of the benefit and need for continuation.

#### Recommended legislative change.

Our review of the program has determined a need for a minor legislative change. The Department supports continuation of the benefit levels approved by Congress after the Persian Gulf conflict. The Department also recommends that the program be extended to those active duty personnel who are separated under the provisions of the Voluntary Separation Incentive (VSI) and the Special Separation Benefit (SSB) programs.

The Department is currently facing force reductions in a period of fiscal austerity and budget decline. Nevertheless, our commitment to attract the highest caliber youth to military service, and our strong support for the enhanced educational attainment of our veterans, strengthens our continued support for the Montgomery GI Bill.

#### SUMMARY OF THE 1992 DOD BIENNIAL REPORT TO CONGRESS ON THE MONTGOMERY GI BILL

##### A. ENROLLMENT AND USAGE

MGIB has proven to be extremely popular among recruits.

Enrollment rates have steadily increased since the Montgomery GI Bill program began.

Of the 1.7 million recruits who entered the services since the program began, over 1.2 million have enrolled.

The overall program enrollment rate stands at 75.8 percent.

Usage rates have also risen over the program's lifetime.

Forty percent of separated service members and fifty percent of those who separated during the fifth year of the program have used a portion of their MGIB benefits.

The Department of Defense (DOD) estimates that usage rates will continue to rise as all participants have several years of benefits remaining.

##### B. RECRUITMENT BENEFITS

MGIB plays an important role in attracting high quality recruits.

Educational benefits have proven to be a cost effective recruitment tool.

MGIB benefits have increased the number of prior-service individuals entering the Selected Reserve.

##### C. ADEQUACY OF BENEFITS

As a percentage of total cost of undergraduate programs, MGIB has provided significant benefits to participants.

Using indicators such as ability to meet recruitment goals, quality of recruits, and participants' completion of first term of obligation, DOD concludes that at the adjusted levels, MGIB benefits are adequate to offset educational costs.

At the 1992 benefit level, MGIB benefits will offset 54.2 percent of educational costs, down from 70 percent in 1985-1986.

The cost of educational benefits is lowered because payments are deferred for several years; eligibility depends on the completion of the first term obligation, and eligible veterans generally do not use all their benefits.

From 1985-1990, average annual costs of a four-year program rose by 29.0 percent, while the portion of educational costs offset by GI bill benefits declined by 15.7 percent.

DOD supports the continuation of increased rate provided under Public Law 102-25.

##### D. NEED FOR CONTINUED EDUCATIONAL ASSISTANCE

As evidenced by the high enrollment rate, the MGIB serves as a valuable recruiting tool to the military services.

Educational benefits are beneficial to the military and help to create a better educated and more informed citizenry.

The program provides opportunities to individuals who might not otherwise be able to afford higher education.

The MGIB program is a high priority of the DOD.

##### E. LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Extend MGIB benefits to those active duty personnel who separate under the provisions of the Voluntary Separation Incentive and the Special Separation Benefit programs.

Require that service members contribute \$1,200 to qualify for enrollment in the program.

##### F. OTHER FINDINGS

Higher proportions of minorities than whites have enrolled in the program.

Enrollment rates among female participants exceed those of males by 2-3 percent.

Recruits in the higher mental categories are more likely to enroll in the MGIB program than those in the lower categories.

##### SUMMARY

MGIB provides a popular incentive for military service.

Almost 87 percent of new recruits enrolled in MGIB during the most recent program year.

The program has helped the services recruit high-quality young people and maintain a ready force.

Changes adopted in the FY 1991 Persian Gulf supplemental appropriation have improved the vitality of the program.

#### DR. MANUEL RICO-PEREZ: PARADE'S GRAND MARSHALL

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to acknowledge Dr. Manuel Rico-Perez for his work in the medical profession and of his commitment to the people of our community.

Among his many accomplishments, Dr. Rico-Perez founded the nationally syndicated radio program called "Salud de Cuerpo y Alma"—Health in Body and Soul. His dedication and work in the medical field have earned him nationwide recognition and the admiration and respect of Hispanics everywhere.

Through his research, Dr. Rico-Perez created the nutritional program, The Last Diet. He has received international recognition for his natural products for the promotion of good health and the well-being of others.

It was Dr. Rico-Perez' concern for others that prompted him to begin his work and research in the medical field. It is his compassionate heart that earned him wonderful success.

In May, Dr. Rico-Perez was named the grand marshal of the ninth annual "Gran Parada Cubana de Nueva York"—New York's Grand Cuban Parade—where as many as 200,000 people gathered to celebrate this patriotic occasion. Herb Levin, director of Miami's WQBA radio station; Cecilia Bolocco of Telemundo; Maria Laria, director of the program "Cara a Cara"—Face to Face—and Manuel Garcia Oliva, director of public rela-

tions of New York's Channel 47 were among the many popular faces that joined Dr. Rico-Perez for the parade spectacular.

Recently, Dr. Rico-Perez was recognized and named honorary grand marshal of the 35th Annual New York Puerto Rican Parade. Dr. Rico-Perez was chosen to represent the Cuban community, during the parade commemorating the Quincentennial.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted to honor Dr. Rico-Perez and I congratulate him for his dedication and commitment to bringing multi-cultural communities together to celebrate life. His hard work and love for others have appropriately earned him the opportunity to lead his own parade in honor of good health and in honor of the wonderful diversity of Hispanic culture and tradition.

#### EMP FUNDING IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1993 ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS BILL

#### HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, included in the energy and water appropriations bill is full funding for the Environmental Management Program [EMP] on the Upper Mississippi River—section 1103, Public Law 99-662. I want to express my appreciation for continued willingness on the part of Chairman BEVILL and Mr. MYERS to take a personal interest in this model program.

##### FULL FUNDING FOR EMP

For the second year in a row, the President requested full funding for EMP of \$19.466 million, met by this bill. As I have explained in previous years, maintaining full funding for the program is especially critical now, given the shortfall in funding for the program in previous years. The following chart illustrates the program's funding history.

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Authorized	Appropriated
1988	16.72	5.168
1989	18.56	7.5
1990	19.95	14.86
1991	19.46	17.0
1992	19.46	19.46
1993	19.46	19.465
1994	19.46	
1995	19.46	
1996	19.46	
1997	19.46	
Total	191.45	83.443

<sup>1</sup> House.

These figures indicate that EMP funding to date has fallen short by \$30.16 million.

##### THE EMP IS A MODEL PROGRAM

The EMP enjoys unprecedented support. This year, the National Research Council said the EMP should serve as a model for Federal-State partnerships on other rivers, stating:

It is among the first in the nation to address conflicting federal mandates for large interstate rivers and to redress habitat degradation caused by alterations within the rivers and their drainage basins.

Similarly, in testimony before Congress in 1990—February 26, 1990, the Army Corps described the EMP as—

A model for future efforts around the nation and we (corps) are proud to be a part of this unique initiative.

The EMP is recognized as a unique partnership that works. The Bureau of Reclamation, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and managers from many other river systems are very enthusiastic about the EMP and its application elsewhere. Additionally, Soviet and Chinese scientists have toured the EMP to learn more about the program.

The program paved the way for achieving harmony between navigation and environmental interests. It has allowed us to progress beyond the lawsuits and confrontation of the 1970's and 1980's over lock and dam 26.

#### IMPORTANCE OF THE EMP TO THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER REGION

Most importantly, the EMP is critical to the environmental and economic health of the Upper Mississippi River region. The river is used by millions each year for recreation, swimming, boating, fishing, hunting. The upper river alone has over 200 boat harbors, 445 recreation sites, and thousands of acres of wildlife refuge. It empties 530,000 cubic feet of water into the Gulf of Mexico each second, get its source from 31 States, and provides surface water to 70 cities—23 percent of entire U.S. public surface water supplies.

The EMP incorporates 22 active landfills and 6 to 10 inactive landfills along the Mississippi, and a superfund sight in La Crosse County.

As a result of monitoring of habitat projects, we should be able to better design new habitat projects to compensate for navigation impacts on the river. Information we've gathered will help us design future navigation systems which are more compatible with the environment, especially as they affect hydropower, upland erosion, and water pollution.

Members of the Energy and Water Subcommittee deserve credit for the foresight that has been associated with the program. We need now only to maintain the program's authorized funding level, and to take minimum steps to protect the unique program from debilitating funding cuts through Army Corps policy.

#### LINE-ITEM NEEDED FOR EMP

Despite the good news, further changes need to be addressed. Those of us who worked so hard in the early years to get the EMP off the ground, then worked in later years to obtain full funding for the program, have been frustrated by an Army Corps policy that cripples the program.

The corps applies—savings and slippage—expenses to all construction projects. Simply put, each year the corps projects the amount of appropriated construction funds which will not be spent because of projects which will all behind schedule. Based on this amount, the corps then assesses all projects with a prorata share of the slippage found in the total construction budget. The percentage of funding held from each project is determined to be savings.

This policy is unfairly applied to the EMP. Since a primary focus of the EMP is on long term environmental monitoring, and since the monitoring program is behind schedule due to underfunding in earlier years, the EMP suffers badly from this policy.

A strong case can be made for excluding the EMP completely from the corps' savings and slippage policy. In my discussions with the corps, it is clear the agency cannot unilaterally exempt EMP from the policy. Language included in the fiscal year 1992 energy and water appropriations bill specifically prevents the corps from utilizing this discretion.

In 1991, \$1,650 million of a total \$17 million was withheld from the EMP for savings and slippage. In 1992, \$2,893 million of \$19.46 was withheld. That means the EMP received just \$16.562 million this year—not the \$19.46 million Congress worked so hard to find.

The long-term monitoring program, which was so chronically underfunded in earlier years and is now playing catch-up, lost \$600,000 last year under the policy. Of roughly \$6 million for the program this year, \$800,000 was turned back up front.

I will take action in the upcoming water resources authorization bill to exempt the monitoring portion of EMP from the savings and slippage policy. Savings and slippage should only appropriately be applied to the remaining \$13.5 million under the construction portion of EMP—not to the total \$19.455 million. Without this clarification, the habitat construction projects under the EMP takes a dramatically disproportionate hit under the corps policy.

#### IMPROVING AND EXPANDING THE EMP

Finally, efforts are underway to further refine the world-class EMP in order to maintain it as a model for the Nation and the world. I am both working with the authorizing committee to improve the EMP—to include savings and slippage changes and other refinements—and have introduced legislation H.R. 4169 to expand the EMP concept to the Nation's other interstate rivers.

These efforts, along with full funding for the second year in a row for the EMP, are creating a world class model river management program.

#### THE DEATH OF BERNICE R. MURRAY

#### HON. RON de LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, this morning I was deeply saddened to learn of the death of Bernice R. Murray, the State Director of the Farmer's Home Administration for Vermont, New Hampshire, and my district, the Virgin Islands, and a longtime key aide to Senator JAMES JEFFORDS of Vermont.

Bernice worked tirelessly and with dedication and determination to make a real difference in the lives of the people of the Virgin Islands.

Bernice was among the first Federal officials to reach the Virgin Islands after Hugo, the terrible hurricane of 1989 that virtually destroyed the island of St. Croix. When directors from other agencies were sending assistants to help the Virgin Islands people rebuild their devastated lives, Bernice traveled personally to St. Croix to assist the thousands of FmHA clients left homeless, hopeless, and in danger of losing far more. She knew that many hurri-

cane victims faced the real possibility of defaulting on the loans on their homes that had just been demolished by the storm. This would have pushed many into bankruptcy.

Bernice made sure that this didn't happen. She worked with Virgin Islanders to rebuild their homes and rebuild their lives.

Bernice proved how much dedicated people such as herself can accomplish for others. At FmHA she not only served, she made sure her service brought results.

In fact, just recently she announced a remarkable new FmHA program that guarantees mortgages that will be a tremendous help to our moderate income, \$30,000 to \$40,000 a year bracket families.

I will miss Bernice, and the Virgin Islands people whose lives she touched certainly will miss her. She was a one-of-a-kind person whom I am fortunate and thankful to have known, to have worked with, and to have had working on behalf of the people of the Virgin Islands.

May she rest in peace.

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. GEN. LAWRENCE P. FLYNN, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

#### HON. MICHAEL R. McNULTY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. McNULTY. Mr. Speaker, the New York Army and Air National Guard today serve as an integral part of the total defense policy of this Nation.

That organization is led by the State adjutant general, Maj. Gen. Lawrence P. Flynn. General Flynn has submitted his resignation to Gov. Mario M. Cuomo, the commander in chief of our State militia forces, effective June 30, 1992. His resignation marks the end of more than 40 years of distinguished service in the military.

General Flynn began his military career as a private in the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve on May 1, 1947. Called to active duty as a corporal for the Korean war in 1950, he was promoted to sergeant, then commissioned a second lieutenant on May 29, 1951.

Later, as a colonel—and concurrent with his Marine Corps Reserve assignments—Col. Larry Flynn served in the New York Naval Militia as assistant chief of staff for operations and logistics, assistant chief of staff for personnel and administration, and finally as deputy chief of staff for plans and programs.

On October 16, 1973, Colonel Flynn was discharged from the U.S. Marine Corps Reserve and, on the following day, was appointed to the rank of colonel in the New York Army National Guard [NYANG].

The New York Guard and Reserve has diverse missions. Its primary mission is to defend our national security. However, the Guard and Reserve also assists and protects our citizens during national emergencies and natural disasters.

The New York Guard and Reserve also is very active in humanitarian aid efforts and drug interdiction. General Flynn has done an outstanding job in carrying out these missions.



General Flynn has held several high-ranking posts within the New York Army National Guard, serving as chief of staff and as deputy commanding general. On April 28, 1986, he was appointed the adjutant general of New York State and promoted to the rank of major general.

General Flynn is a military figure of national stature. He has been in the forefront of efforts to preserve a combat ready Reserve force in this Nation.

He is currently the chair of the Army Reserve Forces Policy Committee. This board of distinguished reserve officers and commanders is charged with advising the Secretary of the Army on key matters relating to the operational effectiveness of our National Guard and Reserve.

In New York, General Flynn's record is equally impressive. During his tenure as adjutant general at the New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs, the New York Army and Air National Guard have made remarkable strides.

Under General Flynn's command, New York's Guard and Reserve achieved a superior record of mobilization for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

General Flynn has done an excellent job presiding over this diverse and dynamic force.

In addition to his role as adjutant general of New York State, Lawrence Flynn also serves as chairman of the civil defense commission, chairman of the veterans' affairs commission, and secretariat to the State disaster preparedness commission.

General Flynn received a B.A. degree in 1955, from Iona College. He is a graduate of the USMC Officer basic course, the USMC Amphibious Warfare School, the U.S. Navy Attack Cargo Ship Embarkation School, the U.S. Air Force Air Ground Operations School, and the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College.

His decorations include the Legion of Merit, the Meritorious Service Medal with oak leaf clusters in lieu of second and third awards, and the New York State Conspicuous Service Medal with devices for second and third awards.

I commend General Flynn on his outstanding service and selfless commitment to this Nation. I wish all the best to him, his wife, Betty, his four children, and his seven grandchildren.

Maj. Gen. Lawrence P. Flynn is a soldier with a record all New Yorkers—and all Americans—can look to with unbounded pride. He will certainly be missed.

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD CONTINUE TO PURSUE THE POLICY GOALS SET FORTH IN THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS REDUCTION ACT

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to commend President Bush and President Yeltsin for their agreement to reduce the strategic nu-

clear arsenals of the United States and Russia down to the range of 3000–3500 each. These levels, about a third of that permitted under the START treaty, are an important first step in the long-term process of stage-by-stage reductions in the nuclear arsenals of all countries. But we can and should go farther.

Earlier this month, the House passed the Nuclear Weapons Reduction Act, authorized by Mr. MAVROULES, myself, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. EVANS. This legislation, which was accepted as an amendment to the Defense authorization bill (HR 5006) set forth a series of policy goals for reducing the nuclear arsenals of all countries. Specifically, it called for the President to seek:

Immediate elimination of nuclear weapons from Ukraine, Byelarus, and Kazakhstan;

Accelerated implementation of START reductions;

Immediate agreement with Russia to bilaterally reduce strategic nuclear weapons levels to between 2,500 and 4,700;

Subsequent multilateral agreement with Russia, China, Britain, and France to reduce United States and Russian arsenals down to within a range of 1000 to 2000, with lower levels for the other countries; and

Further, safe, stage-by-stage reductions in the nuclear arsenals of all countries, including the nuclear threshold states;

In addition, the legislation also declares that it is United States policy to:

Continue and extend cooperative discussions with the appropriate authorities of the former Soviet military on means to maintain and improve secure command and control over nuclear forces;

Initiate immediate discussions, in consultation with NATO and other allies, to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons from all countries;

Provide assistance to disable and dismantle the nuclear weapons of the former Soviet Union; and

Achieve a worldwide, verifiable agreement to end by 1995 the production of plutonium and highly enriched uranium for weapons purposes, and to place existing stockpiles under bilateral or multilateral controls.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased that the administration is pursuing the first three goals listed above: eliminating nuclear weapons from the non-Russian CIS republics, accelerating the START reductions, and yesterday's agreement to reduce the United States and Russian arsenals down to within the range recommended by the House. I would hope that the administration, having achieved this initial agreement, will bring in the other nuclear states and make a subsequent, further reduction, down to within the 1000 to 2000 range that we have recommended.

These reductions will not only leave the United States and Russia with more stable, survivable arsenals, but will also help achieve important nuclear nonproliferation goals, such as a successful extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in 1995 and a strengthening of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

### TRIBUTE TO RAMON PUIG

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding success of Ramon Puig, a remarkable example of the American dream.

Ramon Puig was born in Cuba in 1920, and went to work as a tailor at a very early age. From the beginning of his career he began making and selling tropical dress shirts called guayaberas. He manufactured them himself and travelled around the country selling them.

When Fidel Castro seized power in 1959, Ramon Puig was forced to give up his business and go to work in the sugarcane fields of the regime. In 1968, he was one of the thousands who left Cuba on the freedom flights. Starting as a hotel janitor, and working his way up, Ramon Puig opened his own tailor shop by 1971. His concentration on quality and precision in his products has helped his business grow. He and his employees now supply guayaberas, not only to the leaders of the Hispanic community in Miami but to an international clientele including Presidents and past Presidents of Latin American countries.

The Miami Herald published an article about this remarkable success story, which I would like to include in the RECORD:

EX-JANITOR'S GUAYABERAS NOW WORN BY PRESIDENTS

(By Alfonso Chardy)

In Little Havana, Ramon Puig is better known by his nickname, el Rey de las Guayaberas, the Guayabera King.

The 72-year-old tailor is the undisputed No. 1 maker and seller of guayaberas, the Latin tropical shirts, in South Florida. His creations are worn by celebrities around the world and his business in Little Havana is worth millions.

"I owe everything to hard work and this great country," Puig said.

Born in Zaza del Medio, in the Cuban province of Las Villas in 1920, Puig learned to be a tailor from early on. From the outset in his career, Puig began making and selling guayaberas.

"I traveled across the island selling them," he recalled. Eventually he became a regular supplier to guayaberas to prominent Cubans, including then-President Fulgencio Batista.

After Fidel Castro seized power in 1959, Puig gave up his guayabera business and was forced to work in the countryside cutting sugar cane for the regime.

In 1968, Puig fled Cuba as one of thousands who left aboard the Freedom Flights.

His first job as a refugee was at the Fontainebleau hotel cleaning bathrooms.

Through friends, he later got a job in a factory that supplied uniforms to the U.S. Army.

By 1971, Puig had opened his first tailor shop on Calle Ocho in Little Havana.

Puig has clients in Mexico and Central America and counts the presidents and former presidents of Honduras and Costa Rica among them.

He also supplies guayaberas to most of the leading figures in the exile community, including Miami Mayor Xavier Suarez.

Puig now runs his business in Little Havana at La Casa de las Guayaberas, 5840 SW Eighth St. at Narco Plaza.

There, specialist guayabera makers manufacture the shirts using old Singer sewing machines.

"I prefer using the old machines because they are more precise than modern technology," Puig said. "That is the secret."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Ramon Puig for his hard work and perseverance, and I congratulate him on his remarkable success.

#### ADDRESSING THE FUTURE OF HONG KONG

#### HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I have been deeply honored with an invitation to address a select group of members of the British Parliament on the subject of the future of Hong Kong following the transfer of governing authority from Great Britain to mainland China in 1997.

As the sole representative of the U.S. Congress invited to address this group, and as ranking Republican on the Trade Subcommittee and chairman of the Washington Friends of Hong Kong, I have accepted this invitation. However, because of my acceptance, I am hereby notifying the Speaker that I will not be present for votes that may occur on the House floor on Thursday, June 18.

I look forward to the opportunity to exchange concerns and information with my British colleagues on a subject that is near and dear to their hearts as well as ours. Hong Kong is in many ways the jewel of the Pacific rim. It is one of our major trading partners and, understandably, both Great Britain and the United States have concerns with respect to how our friendship and trading relationship will be affected following the transfer of governing authority.

Although businesses and individuals from around the country, and from my own home State of Illinois, have expressed concerns about our future trading relationship with Hong Kong, I remain hopeful. I believe that continued dialogue between Hong Kong's major trading partners and mainland China will ensure that the Sino-British Joint Declaration will be faithfully adhered to and that the character of that great enclave of capitalism, Hong Kong, will remain unchanged.

Mr. Speaker, I hope that I will be able to report back to my colleagues in the House of Representatives that the leaders and people of Great Britain share my hope and that they are willing to work with us to ensure that Hong Kong's future is bright.

#### CONGRESSMAN KILDEE HONORS THE MICHIGAN ELKS ASSOCIATION

#### HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to pay tribute to the Michigan Elks Association Flint Lodge No. 222. The Flint Lodge

will be holding its centennial on June 20, 1992, at the Holiday Inn in my hometown of Flint, MI.

The officers and members of the Order of the Elks are known throughout the community for their charitable work in veterans hospitals. The Order of the Elks was a major contributor to the restoration of the Statue of Liberty and has been an active supporter of the drug awareness program in our community.

The Order of the Elks played a key role in the creation of Flag Day. Each year Flint Lodge No. 222 celebrates Flag Day with the Elks dedication to the flag of the United States. The Elks have pledged to quicken the spirit of American patriotism.

Each year, the Flint Lodge honors our Nation's mothers in accordance with the grand lodge program. They continue to staff and maintain a retirement home for Elk members. On the first Sunday in December, the lodge hosts a memorial ceremony honoring their brothers that have passed away.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I stand before you today, asking you and my fellow Members of Congress to honor the Michigan Elks Association Flint Lodge No. 222. For over 100 years they have stood firmly behind their commitment to protect, promote, and enhance the human dignity of all Americans.

#### A VISITOR'S TRIBUTE TO THE JOYS OF NEW YORK

#### HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to submit an article from the New York Times which was written by a remarkable man, Consul General Uri Savir of Israel. The article is a moving and eloquent account of life in the "City that Never Sleeps"—New York.

ALONE—AND TOGETHER—IN NEW YORK CITY

(By Uri Savir)

Many New Yorkers speak to me of the decline, even the decay, of their city. Yet, four years as an accidental tourist have left me rather unimpressed by their remarks about the sundown of the city that never sleeps.

Even a sheltered diplomat is not unaware of the economic crisis, the social injustice, the cruel roots and consequences of crime. To live in New York is to live through the contradictions of life itself, only with greater force and energy than in any other city in the world. If you love life, you love New York.

As a citizen of the tormented Middle East, who is preparing to return home, I often admire New York's special blend of colors, religious, languages. The multitudes of people force a respect for individuality and privacy. Everybody is a minority member, yet at home. Co-existence is like New York traffic, anarchy with unique rules of the game: drive and let drive.

Collectively, the minorities often find themselves at odds with each other—blacks and Jews, for instance. These two peoples have suffered persecution, yet the bridge between them is shaky.

I have been to fruitful dialogues between them and I have been to Crown Heights.

There I met Mayor David Dinkins, the Lubavitcher Rebbe, the Hasidic and black local leaders. Meetings between neighbors provided for no meeting of minds. Hard feelings spread and bitterness sinks in. Like stones in the mosaic, the neighbors don't move—not geographically, and clearly not emotionally.

New Yorkers, more than others, try harder in the bitter competition for success and to avoid the humiliation of failure. Even those who are successful, living on top of the world, suffer from a fear of heights. They look into the abyss of sudden downfall and are afraid of joining those who have tripped. Only the homeless, to whom New York has developed a sad numbness, seem to pose no threat.

In the race for survival and pursuit of happiness, one never stops. Time, like everything else, is money. A New York phone conversation is the shortest in the world. It is merely a transaction of self-interest. "What can I do for you?" is synonymous with "don't waste my time."

When I innocently responded to an invitation, "We must have lunch sometime," the reaction was total bewilderment. Since then, I have improved my New York English. In an elevator one says, "Hope you have a nice day." The rhetorical wish for a neighbor is, "Hope all is well." To everybody you say, "You're looking good." Sound bites make people feel good and life more efficient. Lip service for a better environment.

#### A DIPLOMAT'S DISPASSION AND COMPASSION

In an Irish bar, you can see an elderly lady with a sad expression on her face singing a happy song. The anonymity grants her freedom, the freedom to be miserable, the freedom to be a star for a moment.

The other night, after a glamorous reception at the Pierre, I rushed to a game at Madison Square Garden in my tuxedo. In any other city I would have been "arrested" by the eyes of fellow spectators. In this place no one, seems out of place. Everyone is on his own, yet together.

New York is the one place in the world where a stranger feels he belongs, yet he remains anonymous. You don't have to share "your" New York. No one cares, no one is jealous. You can suffer—few will interfere. A togetherness of individually, a symphony of disarmony, somehow turned together by the pace of the merry-go-round. More than New York inspires it energizes to create. For example, the Met, the Met and the Mets.

So while Paris gets to your heart, London to your mind, and Jerusalem to your soul, New York gets into your veins, a lifetime that becomes part of you more than you become part of it. New York has a life of its own, its own pulse, which beats just a bit faster than that of its inhabitants.

#### TEODORO MOSCOSO OF PUERTO RICO: 1910-92

#### HON. ANTONIO J. COLORADO

OF PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. COLORADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in great sadness today to inform my colleagues of the unfortunate passing on Monday of one of the true giants of the Puerto Rico success story and a man well known in Washington diplomatic circles and in Latin America. When Teodoro Moscoso died in San Juan yesterday,



at age 81, it truly marked the end of an era in Puerto Rico. Don Teodoro was the architect of the remarkable, New Deal-type Operation Bootstrap process of rapid economic development that so transformed Puerto Rico from its former Poorhouse of the Caribbean status to that of much-envied economic giant in the region.

I was fortunate, Mr. Speaker, to eventually follow Teodoro Moscoso as administrator of Puerto Rico's Economic Development Administration, known in Spanish as Fomento, but few people could exceed the accomplishments of this great and visionary man. Teodoro Moscoso was the dynamic man who, along with our legendary Governor the late Luis Muñoz Marín, transformed a poverty-stricken, agrarian island of the 1940's and 1950's into a vibrant, predominantly industrialized society that became the model for developing countries in the Third World—through the Point Four Program—a decade or so later. Some persons have compared this period in the 1940's in Puerto Rico to President Franklin D. Roosevelt's First Hundred Days.

It was Teodoro Moscoso who also built the Caribe Hilton Hotel when few people gave the idea of a new resort hotel in San Juan much of a chance in the 1950's. It was Teodoro Moscoso who was instrumental in attracting Pablo Casals to Puerto Rico and in the subsequent founding of the world-class Casals Festival. It was Teodoro Moscoso whom President Kennedy appointed as United States Ambassador to Venezuela, the first Puerto Rican so named. It was Teodoro Moscoso whom President Kennedy also appointed as the first Coordinator of the Alliance for Progress Program in Latin America.

The list could go on, Mr. Speaker. His accomplishments in the private and public sectors are as considerable as they are varied. But for those of us privileged to know Don Teodoro well, we knew him as a man for all seasons, a cultured, erudite, and compassionate human being equally at home in the Puerto Rico he loved so well as in the salons and classical music halls of Europe or New York. In this age of amateurs who do not always know they are amateurs, Teodoro Moscoso was the consummate professional, the pharmacist from Ponce by way of the University of Michigan, the can-do tactician who always saw the glass as half-full, not half-empty. That combination—of the results—oriented pragmatist and the sensitive lover of classical music—is unusual even in the best of times.

Those of us who knew Teodoro Moscoso well also remember him as a voracious reader of the most arcane and esoteric periodicals and books from home and abroad. Among the issues which interested him with a passion, Mr. Speaker, was that of overpopulation, because Teodoro Moscoso, the coarchitect of Puerto Rico revolution without bullets of the 1940's and 1950's, correctly saw that a small island like Puerto Rico, with one of the highest population densities in the world, could see most of its efforts go down the drain unless population growth was checked. That population growth has in fact been slowed in Puerto Rico, Mr. Speaker, but it is still a serious problem, and one which overlays many of the issues, both in Washington and in San Juan, concerning the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

Indeed, Mr. Speaker, we hear much these days in Washington about legislation to create enterprise zones in the United States, but I daresay few of my colleagues know—though Housing and Urban Development Secretary Jack Kemp does know, and publicly acknowledges—that this novel proposal has its origins in Puerto Rico's Operation Bootstrap economic miracle that Teodoro Moscoso so energetically pursued and brought about with such spectacular success. Perhaps, Mr. Speaker, this is one of Don Teodoro's greatest legacies.

Persons with the stature and enormous achievements of Teodoro Moscoso do not come on the scene very often, and when they inevitably depart, the world is diminished as a result. But the spirit of a Teodoro Moscoso lives on, Mr. Speaker, and all of us in the Family of Man are enhanced as a result of this remarkable man's vision and determination. He was, indeed, a man for all seasons.

#### COALITION OF HISPANIC BUSINESSES AGAINST DRUGS

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to acknowledge the members of the Coalition of Hispanic Businesses Against Drugs for their work throughout the Miami community. Their commitment and dedication to drug free neighborhoods is an example to all business and community leaders.

The Coalition of Hispanic Businesses Against Drugs is made up of community leaders who have personally taken on the war against drugs. Members of Miami's Victoria Hospital and of the Latin Chamber of Commerce [CAMACOL] have joined forces to combat the evils of drugs in our schools and neighborhoods.

They understand the dangers of drug use, they know the damage drugs have done to our children and they've seen the dreams of a young generation vanish before their eyes. The serious drug problem in our Nation has prompted these community leaders to make a difference.

The coalition plans to create a network comprised of various companies and organizations, and medical professionals to stop the abuse of drugs. The members of the participating organizations assist by providing education to all people and treatment to those in need.

The members of the coalition hope to increase awareness of the dangers of drug abuse through seminars and lectures. In addition, the members of the coalition hope to provide hands-on treatment and counseling programs to assist those who already have a problem with drugs.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to have the opportunity to pay tribute to these fine leaders of our community. The members of the steering committee for the coalition include: Dr. Pedro Rodriguez, Ms. Ana Mederos, and Ms. Marivi Prado of Victoria Hospital as well as Mr. Luis Sabines, Mr. Tony Rivas, and Mr. Hector Gasca of CAMACOL. These individuals truly

understand the value that our young people hold. They have seen the terrors that drugs provoke and they have taken a stand for these young people and their futures. Their work in our community is priceless, and I am proud to honor them.

#### RECOVERING COSTS IN A COMPETITIVE POWER MARKET

#### HON. BOB STUMP

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. STUMP. Mr. Speaker, I offer my commendations to Dr. C.M. Perkins, general manager of the Salt River project, for his efforts at encouraging international cooperation and understanding in matters of electric energy, reclamation, and water delivery.

Last month, Dr. Perkins traveled to Milan, Italy; and Prague, Czechoslovakia, to meet with European government officials and utility administrators about the competitive forces that are reshaping power markets in the Southwestern United States and globally. As the largest water supplier in Arizona and the second largest publicly owned utility in the United States, the Salt River project has had a longstanding commitment to hosting international exchanges on water and power issues. In 1991, for example, Salt River project arranged meetings, exchanges, and tours of its facilities for more than 698 visitors from 63 foreign countries.

Mr. Speaker, much could be said on Salt River project's unique heritage, its history as one of the Nation's oldest reclamation projects and its importance to the people of central Arizona. Of more immediate note, however, are the innovative approaches that it has taken to meet critical needs in one of the fastest growing regions in the United States.

A valuable perspective is to be gained from remarks that Dr. Perkins made in a May 4 address to Milan's Azienda Energetica Municipale. I am pleased to enter into the RECORD selected excerpts from his speech:

#### RECOVERING COSTS IN A COMPETITIVE POWER MARKET

(Abbreviated text of remarks by C.M. Perkins, Ph.D.)

The Salt River Project's mission is to be the low-cost supplier of high-value energy and water services among our competitors. Achieving this mission in the face of increased competition, economic uncertainty, expanding global markets, developing technologies and environmental issues requires commitment to make difficult and critical changes.

One of the most significant challenges facing the Salt River Project is increased competition in the utility business. To prepare, we are now managing with a greater degree of resource risk, seeking more flexibility in operations and planning, and are considering new ways to broaden our types of services.

As competition increases, quality customer service continues to be a priority. We consistently work to better understand what services our 550,000 residential and commercial customers want and we realign resources and personnel to maintain and improve levels of customer satisfaction.

On the waterside of operations, we expect to expand our traditional role of providing storage, transportation and delivery of water at low cost. Partnerships with municipalities and other entities are another way that we address emerging concerns about water quality.

In addition to water issues, environmental issues remain a paramount concern. To contribute to scientific understanding of environmental matters for both corporate and public purposes, we support a variety of research activities and regularly communicate scientific information and results to customers, employees and shareholders.

Because our customers and the public at large expect institutions like the Salt River Project to assume responsibility for the environment, we focus our activities to provide the greatest benefit to customers and shareholders.

To compete effectively, we seek employees with high-caliber multiple skills who possess deployment flexibility. Special efforts are taken to train and retain employees to meet shifting demands. Supervisory staff receive additional cross-functional training in different disciplines to promote flexibility and help prepare them for advancement.

Like many other electric utilities in the United States, our planned capital outlays for transmission and distribution will far outweigh expected capital outlays for generation over the next several years. Our most significant task is not in generating the electricity—it is in moving it around the State of Arizona and the southwestern United States.

Between now and 1998, we plan to spend about \$779 million on our transmission and distribution system. This amounts to some 43 percent of our capital budget for that period. By contrast, about \$320 million over 17 percent of our capital spending will go to power generation over the next six years. With no generating facilities planned or under construction and an adequate reserve margin, SRP's capital needs are lower now than they have been for some years.

Major U.S. bond-rating agencies like Standard & Poor's and Moodys Investor's Service have given a AA rating to SRP's \$3.3 billion of outstanding debt. Maintaining this rating is important to ensuring retained access to capital at reasonable cost. As other public power utilities, Salt River Project is not a publicly traded company. We do not issue stock. That is why continued access to the bond markets on reasonable terms is a top priority for us.

More than 80 percent of our capital spending budget will be funded with internally-generated cash over the next six years. We will have the funds to cover our debt service obligations more than twice over, and we will have an average of nearly \$200 million in cash flow. These are indications of our financial well-being, and should help us maintain a AA rating.

When we planned our capital budget, we listened to Wall Street as well as Main Street. Like many other municipal borrowers, our tax-exempt bonds are issued in denominations of \$5,000. That large a face value poses a difficult dilemma for individual investors. Many are unable to commit to an investment in large \$5,000 denominations.

With this in mind, we developed our minibond program more than a decade ago to allow individual investors to buy bonds directly from Salt River Project in denominations of \$500. To date, we have sold more than \$250 million of these bonds, including a record \$52 million offering earlier this year.

The bonds generally carry 15-year maturities and federal taxes and, with a 6.3 interest rate, guarantee that investors in high tax brackets will receive the taxable-equivalent yield of nearly 10 percent.

By selling these bonds directly to Arizona investors, with no underwriters, the investor saves on commissions and Salt River Project pays no underwriting fees. To establish liquidity in this market, we stand ready to repurchase these bonds on demand.

Since internally generated funds will cover the vast majority of our capital spending needs for the next six years, we will reduce our reliance on the bond market. Nevertheless, we intend to continue our successful minibond program. Indeed, we plan to sell about \$30 million of minibonds for each of the next six fiscal years.

The U.S. Congress and State public utility commissions have injected a healthy dose of competition into the power generation business over the last 15 years. Electric utilities are no longer the only companies that build and operate generating stations. Lowering customer's electric bills was the reason lawmakers and regulators took this first step to transform the industry.

U.S. lawmakers and regulators are taking the next logical step, arguing that consumers cannot enjoy the full fruits of competitive power generation unless utilities open their transmission systems for use by their neighboring utilities as well as by non-utility power producers. In the natural gas pipeline industry, this process is known as open access. We at Salt River Project believe that an analogous regulatory framework will soon be enacted by federal and state officials as a way to deliver to ratepayers additional benefits of competition.

To reduce costs, meanwhile, we have developed several new rate plans to take advantage of our customers' different power use patterns. Among choices, we offer time-of-use rates where the charges vary according to our peak and off-peak hours. We also offer real-time rates which vary according to the cost to produce power at a particular time. Other options include standby rate for customers who can use interruptible power, and declining and inclining block rates which decrease or increase as energy usage varies.

Another way we work to keep our rates low is by taking advantage of the supply and demand fundamentals in our region's bulk power market. Many utilities—ourselves included—had very strong electric demand growth in the 1980s. Annual peak demand growth of six or seven percent was not uncommon.

Some utilities, thinking this trend would continue, began building new generating capacity. In many cases, those large and expensive power plants were completed at precisely the time that the local economy plummeted, taking electric demand growth with it. Currently, the southwestern U.S. has too many megawatts chasing too little demand.

High costs, restrictive environmental regulations and a deteriorating infrastructure have caused people and businesses to leave California, thereby reducing power demand in that state. California, once a larger buyer of bulk power from southwestern utilities, has scaled its purchases back dramatically.

The fundamentals of the bulk power market present Salt River Project with many opportunities to purchase power at less than it would cost to build new generating stations. As a consequence, we do not plan to build any new base stations for at least a decade.

Instead, we are building transmission facilities and in the near future, will spend

about \$54 million to help construct a 500 kilovolt transmission line extending for 260 miles from Phoenix to southern Nevada. This line, known as Mead-Phoenix, will link the northwestern and southwestern regions of the U.S. The project's overall cost is \$340 million. Salt River Project will operate the line once construction is complete.

Like other U.S. utilities, we have trimmed our workforce to ensure that our product is sold at a competitive price. In two separate workforce reductions over the last three years, we eliminated about 1,100 positions. This amounts to a reduction of about 19 percent. We were not the first utility to initiate workforce reductions and, judging from the newspapers, we have not been the last either.

These reductions have resulted in shrinking operation and maintenance expenses. Capital outlays have been cut by about \$100 million per year, while operation and maintenance costs have been cut by approximately \$57 million per year. Though we are not content to rest on past accomplishments, we are prepared to meet the challenges posed by the new, more competitive environment faced by our industry at large.

In conclusion, Salt River Project is committed to a program based on four inter-related elements. They are the four "Cs"—Costs, Competition, Customer Service and Community Responsibility.

Behind these principles is the simple precept that the economic growth and development of our region cannot occur unless reliable supplies of water and power are available at reasonable cost.

To ensure reliability, we rely on surveys and various performance indicators to rate our competitive standing, system efficiency, per unit costs, safety performance and levels of employee and customer satisfaction. Measures of service value, economic value, workplace and community considerations guide most decisions affecting our company operations and policy making.

Beyond this, we believe our customers and state have a right to expect good citizenship on the part of businesses and major corporations. To meet that expectation, we place special emphasis on community responsibility programs aimed at benefiting our schools, cultural resources, environment and local economic development efforts.

We believe, in sum, that a company cannot fulfill its mission if it is unable to deliver the goods. We think leadership, whether corporate or personal, means leading by example. It is a premise we are committed to carrying out. By that commitment, we intend—together with our community—to continue to make a distinct difference in Arizona's future.

## AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT RESULTS IN ENORMOUS FINANCIAL BURDEN

**HON. DAN BURTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I want to alert you and my other colleagues to yet another example of the costly consequences of excessive congressional and Federal regulation.

I was recently contacted by Jerry Reighley, president of the Lawrence Parks Board of Recreation in Lawrence, IN, in my district, re-



garding the enormous financial burden placed upon them in order to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act [ADA]. For the city of Lawrence's eight parks to comply with the minimum requirements of the ADA by 1993, it will cost the city \$250,000. They obviously do not have these extra resources currently available. As a result, Lawrence will be susceptible to the possibility of lawsuits to determine if they are considered liable for their lack of adherence with the law. In addition, this quarter of a million dollars reflect only one aspect of the cost of compliance with the ADA for the taxpayers of Lawrence. The \$250,000 does not include the expenses to be incurred by the other sectors of local, county, and State governments, let alone the entire private sector, in complying with the ADA.

No one, especially me, is against including disabled Americans into all facets of life. We should strive to incorporate everyone as much as possible, and I am not arguing here against the noble goal. However, the ADA was a poorly drafted attempt to do it. This law is a boon to lawyers and a boondoggle to taxpayers and the private sector. The ADA's nebulous mandate for reasonable accommodations places a tremendous open-ended liability on society, and its undue hardship exemption is a tenuous defense whose legitimacy only thousands of court cases will decide.

When the ADA was originally debated and passed, congressional Democrats refused again and again to allow Republican amendments that would help small businesses and local governments pay for the law's requirements or that would lessen the scope of the law. Such amendments were called "killer amendments" by the Democrats because they exposed the true financial and regulatory costs of this Government intrusion. As Federal deficits have mounted, Congress has continued to pass expensive legislation but has repeatedly shifted the costs onto local governments and the private sector. It's a safe bet that if the Federal Government cannot afford these far-reaching mandates, neither can States, counties, or small businesses. This must stop.

Therefore, those who control this body must act to correct the dilemmas faced by Lawrence and others. If the Democrat leadership continues in their indifference, the ADA's burdens will force most of America's businesses and local government entities to become law breakers or to face serious economic distress or to spend their few resources to prove they do not have the resources to comply with the law. Congress must wake up to these realities.

As the old adage wisely observes, "the road to hell is paved with good intentions." We must have more than good intentions in writing laws. We should help America's disabled, but the fiscal sanity and rationale that go into the everyday decisionmaking process of American families and businesses must be introduced into this body's actions as well. If the Nation is going to be forced to abide by the ADA's stringent requirements, I hope the leadership will hear the cries of the electorate and drop its resistance to assisting Lawrence and the thousands of cities and businesses across the country in similar situations who want to comply with the ADA but simply cannot afford to.

I insert Mr. Reighley's letter into the RECORD at this point:

LAWRENCE PARKS BOARD  
OF RECREATION,  
Indianapolis, IN, April 8, 1992.  
Congressman DAN BURTON,  
Congress of the United States, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.  
Re: American With Disabilities Act.

HONORABLE DAN BURTON: The Lawrence Parks and Recreation Department has done a preliminary survey of the seven parks in our system and the Veteran's Park to come on line in 1993. To meet some of the minimum requirements of the American With Disabilities Act will cost an estimated \$250,400.00. Under the present Uni-Gov statute Lawrence does not receive any of the Marion County Parks money. We can not raise property taxes to fund this expense either.

We feel the Americans With Disabilities Act is a very necessary act, and will do our best to comply, but are at a loss as to where to get funding.

At this time I must ask you to introduce legislation to help fund its implementation. I feel this is necessary to do because of the many disabled veterans and handicapped citizens in our community. These people should not be treated as second class citizens.

We would appreciate your support in this matter.

Respectfully,

JERRY W. B. REIGHLEY,  
President.

*Projected cost list to meet ADA guidelines*

Lawrence Community Park, 5301 North Franklin Road:	
Picnic site .....	500
Signage .....	600
Path and trails .....	25,000
Entrance ways .....	300
Playground equipment .....	5,000
Playground surfacing .....	20,000
Picnic tables .....	1,500
Accessible van .....	40,000
TDD telephone .....	500
Staff training .....	1,000
Total cost .....	94,400

Fall Creek Park, 8725 Fall Creek Parkway:	
Picnic site .....	500
Signage .....	300
Path and trails .....	15,000
Playground equipment .....	2,000
Playground surfacing .....	12,000
Picnic tables .....	800
Dock accessibility .....	1,000
Restroom facility .....	10,000
Total cost .....	41,600

Lee Road Park, 6200 Lee Road:	
Picnic site .....	500
Signage .....	200
Paths .....	5,000
Playground equipment .....	2,000
Playground surfacing .....	12,000
Picnic tables .....	800
Restroom facility .....	10,000
Total cost .....	30,500

Oaklandon Playpark, 11828 East 65th Street:	
Picnic site .....	500
Signage .....	400
Paths .....	1,000
Playground equipment .....	2,000
Playground surfacing .....	15,000

Picnic tables .....	500
Restroom facility .....	10,000
Total cost .....	29,400

Charney Park, 4902 Charney Avenue:	
Picnic site .....	\$500
Signage .....	200
Paths .....	10,000
Playground equipment .....	2,000
Playground surfacing .....	7,000
Accessible deck and ramp .....	5,000
Total cost .....	24,700

Explorer Park, 5205 North Richardt Street:	
Picnic site .....	\$500
Signage .....	200
Paths .....	5,000
Playground equipment .....	2,000
Playground surfacing .....	15,000
Total cost .....	22,700

Soccer Park, 4510 North Richardt Street:	
Signage .....	100
Playground equipment .....	2,000
Playground surfacing .....	5,000
Total cost .....	7,100

Total cost to the Lawrence Department of Parks and Recreation .....	250,400
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1992 INDIRA GHANDI AWARD HONORS DARSHAN SINGH DHALIWAL

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I come to the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives today to recognize the achievements of a man whose industriousness and generosity are worthy of public note.

Here in the people's House, we struggle on a daily basis with the problems and challenges that face us as a nation and as a society. It is easy for us to forget that for millions of people in other parts of the world, the United States of America is still a land of promise, a land of opportunity, a land of hope. It is easy for us to forget that many people in other parts of the world look at the United States and see a great deal that is right.

One such man is Darshan Singh Dhaliwal. Born in India in 1951, Mr. Dhaliwal emigrated to the United States in 1972. He entered Marquette University in Milwaukee, WI, to study engineering. He became a citizen in 1982.

Over a period of 15 years, through hard work, self-denial, and perseverance, Mr. Dhaliwal realized the American dream. Through his labor, ingenuity, and tenacity, he built a multi-million-dollar business—Dhaliwal Enterprises—which today employs 5,000 people and posts annual profits that exceed \$50 million.

While one can understandably be impressed by the accumulation of such a great deal of wealth in so short a time, one is far more impressed by the humility and decency of Mr. Dhaliwal himself.

Albert Schweitzer once said that the fundamental principle of morality was that good consists in maintaining, promoting, and enhancing life. By this definition, Darshan Dahiwal is a highly moral man.

His generosity is expressed in a variety of ways. For the past 12 years, he has promoted the sport of soccer among Midwestern youth and sponsored the Dahiwal Mequon fall soccer tournaments in which 150 to 200 teams from area schools and clubs participate.

He has launched a project to build an ultra-modern school in his native village of Rakhra, India, and donated \$1 million for a new heart-lung transplant hospital in Patiala, India. In December 1991 he made a gift of \$5.3 million to the Iowa Western Community College.

In addition he is active in both Indian and American religious and cultural communities, donating his time, talents, and wealth for the betterment of humanity, working to unify not just persons of Indian heritage, but persons of all heritage.

As you can imagine, over the past 2 years, Darshan Dahiwal has received numerous awards and recognitions. This year, however, he has been chosen by Chitrahra as the recipient of the prestigious 1992 Indira Gandhi Memorial Award—an award given to the individual who best exemplifies the qualities the late Prime Minister has come to represent: The leadership, moral courage, unselfish service, and inspired vision that transcends all barriers and strives for the fulfillment of the human potential.

I rise today to honor him and offer him congratulations on receiving this award. Thank you Darshan for your service to humanity and to our Nation.

#### SALUTE TO SHERIFF BELVIN BERGERON

#### HON. CLYDE C. HOLLOWAY

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. HOLLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, it is with the greatest pride that I pay tribute today to a distinguished Louisianian, a man who has served his fellow citizens, his parish, his State and our Nation with great distinction for some 32 years. I am pleased today to salute Mr. Belvin Bergeron, sheriff of West Baton Rouge Parish, LA, as the date of his retirement approaches. Mr. Speaker, Sheriff Bergeron will retire June 30 at age 67. His long tenure reflects the esteem in which the voters of West Baton Rouge Parish hold him. The office which he will leave includes more than 60 employees and 75 auxiliary law enforcement officers. Sheriff Bergeron recently said of his office, "I feel sure I am going to miss it, but I also feel sure I am going to get along without it." Mr. Speaker, the distinguished sheriff of West Baton Rouge Parish surely will get along with his office, but the office will not be the same without him. He has served his parish and her people with energy, commitment, skill and ability. I am proud to pay tribute to his years of service today. Belvin Bergeron's many years in office are a credit to his political ability, personal popularity and his ability to get the job done.

I know I speak for thousands of people in West Baton Rouge Parish and the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana in wishing him and his family well.

#### WOMEN'S CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SELECTS GALE LANGFORD AS PRESIDENT

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate Gale Langford on her election as president of the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Dade County.

The Women's Chamber of Commerce is an action agency which concentrates on women's business issues and legislative issues. Recent issues in which they were involved included the Americans With Disabilities Act and the Food and Drug Administration's rules on breast implants.

Gale Langford, who spent a year as a vice president of the chamber, is the president of LeJeune Advertising, a full service advertising agency which she helped found in 1981. She is also involved in the Miami chapter of the American Marketing Association and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce.

The Miami Herald published an article about this outstanding woman which I ask to be included in the RECORD:

#### WOMEN'S CHAMBER SELECTS PRESIDENT

(By Charles B. Rabin)

After a year of waiting in the wings, Gale Langford has been named president of the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Dade County.

The chamber, which calls itself a "tri-ethnic action agency," picks its president each year from a group of three vice presidents, one black, one Latin and one Anglo, Langford said.

Langford succeeds Heather Molans, last year's president.

"The greater thing she can contribute to the chamber is her expertise in the advertising industry and her public relations know-how," said Olga Aguirre-Fernandez, a certified public accountant at Mallah Furman & Co. in Miami and a former chamber president.

The chamber meets monthly and generally has a guest speaker from the Miami business community. The organization focuses on women's business issues and legislative issues, Langford said. She cites the Federal Drug Administration's recent ruling on breast implants and the new Americans With Disabilities Act as examples.

There are 40 members. "Our members include a wide range of businesses," Langford said. "We have CPAs, environmentalists and community activists."

#### RUNS AN AD AGENCY

Langford, 39, is president of LeJeune Advertising. The full-service Miami agency opened in 1981 and has four employees. Clients include Arlington Industries in Miami and Mitek Industries in St. Louis.

"We're surviving," Langford said, referring to the recent recession. "It has been a tough time, but we're sensing light. We've managed to carve a little niche with the industrial market and that has helped us get by the past two years."

Langford received a degree in commercial art from Florida Atlantic University in Boca Raton. After graduation, she went to work for WCKT-Channel 7 (now WSVN) in Miami as a news graphics designer. She did courtroom sketches.

In 1981 she became a founding member of LeJeune Advertising.

"I always hoped that I'd be involved in something artistic," she said. "Now I'm delighted."

Additional interests include involvement with the Miami chapter of the American Marketing Association and the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce.

#### GOLF IS HER SPORT

She has also caught the golf bug, and likes to play at least once a week. Langford's on target to break the 100-stroke barrier "very soon," she said. She plays with her husband, Jim, who has spent the past three years working for the Professional Golf Association.

Langford is upbeat about the future, especially with the economy improving.

"I don't have a crystal ball, but I've been busy and things are picking up."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Gale Langford and the Women's Chamber of Commerce of Dade County for their outstanding service to the people of Florida.

#### A TRIBUTE TO FATHER CAMILLO L. SANTINI, C.S.S.

#### HON. RICHARD E. NEAL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to pay tribute to Father Camillo L. Santini, C.S.S., who is truly an outstanding citizen from the Springfield, MA, community. Father Santini has tirelessly served our community as both a priest and a friend. The special occasion for this salutation is Father Santini's 50th anniversary as an ordained priest of the Roman Catholic Church.

Father Santini was born in Vittorio Veneto, a small village north of Venice, Italy, in 1913. In 1919 he and his family emigrated to the United States for a chance of a new beginning in America. Father Santini and his family located in the Monson area and he then attended Monson High School. Father Santini entered the seminary in 1937 in Waltham, MA, and was ordained in 1942 by Cardinal Cushing in Newton, MA. For 50 years, Father Santini has served both God and the people of Springfield as a devoted member of the community.

Mr. Speaker, Father Santini is genuinely deserving of our recognition. After spending a brief period of his ordained life in Canada, Father Santini returned to the United States and devoted his time and effort to the people of Springfield. Father Santini has spent 43 of his 50 years as a man of the cloth in the Springfield diocese. Father Santini has been a priest in the Pittsfield Church as well as the Sacred Heart Church in Springfield. Father Santini now presides over the Mount Carmel parish in Springfield and his contributions to the Springfield community have been immeasurable.

Father Santini, while performing his regular duties at Mount Carmel, is also involved in ac-



tivities to promote communal harmony. Father Santini is a participating member of the Springfield chapter of the Knights of Columbus. He is also a member of the Holy Name Society. His activities in the Sierra Club help recruit young men into the priesthood.

Mr. Speaker, it is heartening to know there are still people who are willing to sacrifice for the benefit of others. Father Santini has devoted his life to the service, guidance, and assistance of others. The diocese of Springfield has chosen to honor Father Santini's achievements with a mass dedicated to him on Sunday, June 21, 1992, with a reception to follow. He has given so much to our community that I could not forgo this opportunity to express extreme gratitude and appreciation for all the years of service Father Santini has contributed to the Springfield community.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH QUINEBAUG AND SHETUCKET RIVERS VALLEY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR

**HON. SAM GEJDENSON**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. GEJDENSON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to introduce legislation to establish the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor in Connecticut. I urge my colleagues to join me in support of this important and long overdue legislation.

Designating the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley as a heritage corridor will provide a management framework to assist the State, regional, and local governments and the public in preserving and protecting one of the most culturally, historically, recreationally and environmentally unique, and significant areas in the United States.

As development pressures mount and as the suburbs of the major cities of the Northeast, like New York, Hartford, Providence, and Boston expand, it is increasingly important that we protect some of the most significant unspoiled and undeveloped areas in the Northeastern United States. The Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valley is such an area.

This region of northeastern Connecticut has remained largely unspoiled. In addition to the rural landscapes, beautiful rivers, and open space, there are enormous discovered and undiscovered Indian and colonial archeological sites. Excellent water quality makes this area prime for swimming, boating, and other recreational activities. There are also a significant number of historic and architecturally significant mill structures that played a vital role in the industrial development of the United States and represent an extremely important part of the history of this country. The Quinebaug and Shetucket River Valley also represents one of the most important areas of the American cultural evolution during the prewar colonial period, leading the transformation from Puritan to Yankee, the "Great Awakening" religious revival and the Nation's early political development up to and during the War of Independence.

For many years, I have been working with the State and local governments, private individuals, and private groups to look for ways—either individually or collectively—to preserve and protect this unique area. In 1988, as chairman of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I conducted a field hearing to assess the situation in Connecticut, the need for additional parks, recreation areas and open space in Connecticut, and to look at different options for preservation, whether they be private efforts, State efforts, Federal efforts or some combination.

In that hearing, we learned a great deal, not only about the mood of the people and the area's important resources, but about what preservation options might work and their limitations both technically and financially. Perhaps the most important thing we learned is that there is overwhelming concern across the State about the lack of parks, recreation areas, and open space in Connecticut and about the loss of natural and historic resources that give Connecticut its unique qualities. Of the 23 witnesses from the environmental community, government, and industry that appeared or submitted testimony, without exception, all expressed deep concern about the potential loss of important natural, historic, and cultural resources.

We also discovered that the State of Connecticut lags far behind the other northeastern States in the amount of land set aside for public recreation. The Northeastern States have an average of 294 acres of public recreation land per 1,000 residents. Connecticut has less than 100 acres of public land per 1,000 residents, about one-third the average of the other Northeastern States. In addition, the amount of State-owned forest land in Connecticut has declined by 50 percent since 1950.

The State of Connecticut ranks dead last among the 50 States in the amount of Federal lands such as national parks, forests, recreation areas, or wildlife areas within its borders. Until last year, when the Weir Farm in Wilton and Ridgefield was established as a national historic site, the State of Connecticut had no national park units. Now with authorization of the Weir Farm, there are 2 acres of land managed by the National Park Service.

Equally as important as the desire to protect important resources in Connecticut is the level of uneasiness about the Federal Government coming in and taking control over State resources. More than 20 years ago, Senator Abraham Ribicoff proposed to establish a national recreation area at the mouth of the Connecticut River. And while there was strong support for protecting the scenic qualities of the river, there was great uneasiness on the part of the local community at the thought of having a Federal park in their midst, and most importantly the idea that the Federal Government would come in and take over control of eastern Connecticut. Despite the desire to protect resources, this uneasiness defeated the project.

Since that time, Congress and the National Park Service have come up with an innovative, cost-effective, and cooperative approach to natural resource protection called the national heritage corridor. The Illinois and Michigan Canal National Heritage Corridor, which

was established in 1984, the Blackstone River Valley National Heritage Corridor established in 1986, and the Delaware and Lehigh Navigation Canal National Heritage Corridor established in 1988, provide excellent models for cooperative Federal, State, local, and private partnerships for protecting important historical, cultural, and natural resources.

Mr. Speaker, in these times of tight budgets, we are no longer able to simply acquire huge tracts of land and expect that the resources will be adequately maintained and interpreted. The heritage corridor can provide a cost-effective means of protecting important resources like the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers by working closely with the local communities and providing technical expertise in managing and interpreting historical and cultural resources.

Mr. Speaker, when we first came up with the idea to establish a national heritage corridor or some mechanism to preserve the important natural and historical resources in the region, we went to the local leaders to get their input, to further discuss what they wanted done, and what kind of commitment were they willing to make. The response was quick and extremely positive. All of the local elected officials we talked to were enthusiastic about getting involved, and numerous groups approached me about what they could do to help. Within months, and independent Heritage Corridor Advisory Committee formed itself, and through the leadership of John Bolland, Marge Hoskins, Nini Davis, Bob Miller, and others, has been instrumental in spreading the word about the corridor and what it would mean. In many cases, after the initial excitement wears off and the real work begins, interest can fade. This group of exceptional and dedicated individuals was different. Attendance at their monthly meetings, for example, grew to the point where they had to break up into subcommittees to work on different projects. Throughout the early days, when they were asked to do some nonglamorous tasks that are necessary, interest never waned. When we were ready to draft a bill, the advisory committee presented a draft to me which I used as a model.

During the course of our discussions with the advisory committee and State and local leaders, we looked at various State, Federal, and local preservation options, but found them to be unacceptable or deficient. In particular, we investigated the Wild and Scenic River Program, but found it to be inadequate and too restrictive for our needs. It did not provide the kind of flexibility we need to protect the resources while protecting economic development opportunities near the rivers, due to the quarter-mile boundary requirements associated with it. It would also have restricted water resources activities, such as the flood control project on the Yantic River begun by the Soil Conservation Service in 1983. Worst of all, it would give significant control of eastern Connecticut's lands and water to the Federal Government at the expense of the local community.

Then, in 1989, at my request, the National Park Service staff toured the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers region to evaluate the feasibility of designating the area as a national heritage corridor. The Park Service staff concluded that the region had great potential for

recreation and site interpretation due to its abundance of outstanding 19th century mills, mill villages, and beautiful landscapes, but that further study was required to adequately determine the area's potential for Federal designation. Later that year, the National Park Service North Atlantic Region began what was intended to be a 1-year study to determine appropriate and effective resource management strategy suited to the needs of the region's resources and its people. Unfortunately, now 3 years later, that study has not been completed or released. Even after numerous requests to the Secretary of Interior and the Undersecretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, the Park Service continues to delay with little prospect that the study will ever be completed.

Mr. Speaker, we tried to proceed with this project by the book. We waited 3 years for the 1-year study to be completed, but unfortunately the Park Service continued to play games. Every several months they would promise that the study would be ready soon. After 3 years, we have been more than patient. It is unfortunate that the Park Service continues to stall on this project. Time and again, we in the Interior Committee consider legislation to designate areas as nationally significant, and each time, the administration objects. This time, we tried to play by their rules, but it is now extremely clear that no report will come.

That is why I am rising today. The people of Connecticut have worked very hard, researching and supporting this designation, and it is time for us to recognize this area. During the Columbus Day weekend in October 1991, more than 4,000 people came to Walking Weekend events throughout the corridor, to draw attention to the important resources of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley. This far exceeded anyone's expectations, and nearly every event, coordinators ran out of hand-out materials providing further evidence of the strong support for the project.

Mr. Speaker, some critics may contend that the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley was not the first industrial area, it is not the most important recreation area, and it may not contain the oldest archeological resources. And while it could be hard to contend with that, what makes the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley so important is that no other area has the combination of resources enjoyed by this area.

Several years ago, the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors reported that families are taking shorter vacations and are depending on close-to-home recreation options. The Quinebaug and Shetucket region would provide that to a significant population of the country. No other area, particularly in the eastern United States, offers the combination of historic mill structures, native American, and precolonial archeological sites, and undeveloped recreational opportunities and historically important resources. This relatively unspoiled and historically rich area lies within a 2-hour drive of the major metropolitan areas of New York City, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, Worcester, Springfield, and Boston.

Within the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley, you will find the birthplace of Revolutionary War hero Nathan Hale, the site of the first silk mill in America, the site of one of the

largest 18th century cotton mills, the first paper mill in the colonies, the site of the first cut nail manufacturing facility in North America, and the birthplaces of Samuel Huntington and William Williams, both signers of the Declaration of Independence.

You will also find the Prudence Crandall House in Canterbury, where in 1833, Prudence Crandall opened the first teacher-training school for black girls. The trouble that she faced became world renowned and she was a symbol for the abolitionist movement in the United States.

The Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley was the area where Uncas, most well-known from the book "Last of the Mohicans," by James Fenimore Cooper, lived and died. Uncas Leap or Yantic Falls in Norwich was the site of the famous battle between the Mohegan Indians and the Narragansett Indians of Rhode Island.

Furthermore, and of particular interest to me, is the recreational potential of the area. There are an almost unlimited number of developed or underdeveloped recreational opportunities. In recent years, the State of Connecticut has done a tremendous job in improving the water quality of a good part of both the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers, making them good for swimming and fishing, canoeing and boating. In addition, there are numerous areas that are excellent for hiking as well as for the development of scenic, natural, and historic trails.

If this area had just a few of these important resources, it might be a manageable project for the State or local governments to handle. However, with so many important sites to manage, mills to restore, recreational areas to develop, historic sites, mills and houses to interpret, this is a job that far exceeds the expertise and resources of the State or local governments. However, designation of this area as a national heritage corridor would be a cooperative and extremely cost-effective way to do it. The heritage corridor designation will provide a cooperative framework, where Federal, State and local governments, in conjunction with the community, work together to protect and preserve the important resources that exist in this area.

This legislation has gained widespread support, having been unanimously endorsed by the Heritage Corridor Advisory Committee. It has also been endorsed by the Governor and the State of Connecticut, the Northeastern Connecticut Council of Governments, the Windham Regional Planning Agency, the Southeastern Connecticut Regional Planning Agency, the Northeast Connecticut Visitors District, the Quinebaug Rivers Association, the Windham Textile and History Museum, the Association of Northeastern Connecticut Historical Societies, and other environmental and historic preservation groups.

Mr. Speaker, designation of the Quinebaug and Shetucket Rivers Valley National Heritage Corridor is an extremely important measure. Through this bill, we will be able to preserve and protect important resources, maintain local control and involvement, encourage local economic development in an area that has been hard hit by defense spending cuts, while establishing a cooperative framework for regional collaboration and protecting important

natural, historic, cultural, archeological, and recreational resources. I urge my colleagues to join me in thus supporting this important legislation.

JOSEPHINE TOMANCIK

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise to honor a person of exceptional achievement and accomplishment.

Josephine Tomancik will retire from the State of Michigan's department of transportation, on April 30, 1992, after 50 years of continuous employment. Ms. Tomancik has achieved the longest service record by any employee within the department. Since 1942 her cheerful countenance and friendly smile have greeted thousands of visitors who have passed by her work station.

Josephine Tomancik is a spirited lady who set this service goal because she loves her work. Her determination has been an inspiration throughout the department. Her colleagues responded to her dedication with support and affection to help her achieve her landmark record of service.

Like so many exceptional employees, Josephine Tomancik is not without a role model. She fondly recalls Evagene Szczukowski, her mentor and inspirator. Evagene retired from the department's Alpena district office in 1975 with 48 years of consecutive State service.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my colleagues will join me in congratulating Josephine. She has set a remarkable example of loyalty, dedication, and service of which her family, her friends, and the department of transportation can be proud. I wish her many more years of happiness.

FISK RECEIVES AWARD FOR ARCHITECTURAL AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to Fisk University, which recently was awarded two major awards in recognition of its restored historical campus buildings and its architectural preservations. I am equally proud that the Congress has played a major role in these efforts by providing funds through the National Park Service for these restorations.

The first award was presented by the Victorian Society of America during its recent national convention in Nashville. The Victorian Society, which is headquartered in Philadelphia, presented Fisk with its National Preservation Citation "In recognition of its restoration of the significant 19th century buildings on its campus." Society members toured the campus and were met by Fisk president, Dr. Henry Ponder, who thanked the society members, saying said that "This recognition will as-



sist in gaining national support for the historic restoration of the Fisk University campus."

Also in May, members of the Tennessee Historical Commission visited Fisk and presented Dr. Ponder with the commission's Certificate of Merit for having made significant contributions to the preservation of the historical and architectural heritage of Tennessee. The commission has helped Fisk as one of the agencies which reviews the plans to restore each historic campus buildings.

Mr. Speaker, I have had the pleasure of participating in several events at these restored buildings. The quality and faithfulness of the restorations is second to none. More importantly, the restorations have brought to life a period in Fisk's history which is unique to Tennessee and the Nation.

And as a former college president, I have a keen appreciation of the importance of the physical plant which houses every institution of higher learning. More than anything, the quality of the buildings and the equipment used by students and faculty shape the academic environment in which learning, teaching and research occur. Drafty, leaky buildings are not conducive to the educational mission of a university of the high caliber of Fisk, or any university of higher learning for that matter.

On the Fisk campus, we are blessed with buildings of enormous historic and cultural importance. Their continued service is valuable in its own right. They link our present with a rich, tumultuous and complex past. I am reminded of an inscription engraved on the granite exterior of the National Archives in Washington. It says "The past is prologue." No phrase is perhaps more appropriate for the Fisk campus, where for 125 years we have celebrated the talents of those who have taught, studied, and like Dr. Henry Ponder and the faculty, staff and students, have had the vision to invest financially, spiritually and physically in this institution of higher learning for black Americans.

For all of us, Mr. Speaker, the historic buildings on the campus are important symbols of Fisk's past, present and promising future. Their restoration sends an important message nationally to members of all races that educational excellence is to be rewarded and not discouraged, and that through educational excellence, our country will retain its position of world leadership.

I congratulate Dr. Ponder, the faculty and students on receiving these two awards. I also want to commend the crafts people who have worked to recreate these buildings and bring them back to the glorious past. And I want to commend the National Park Service and the other agencies involved in supervising these restorations. They are all part of a cooperative effort that will ensure that the students at Fisk have buildings conducive to learning and that all Americans have buildings of such historic significance and beauty to enjoy in the future.

## RETIREMENT OF JAMES E. SHEPPERD FROM THE FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION

### HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, upon the retirement of James E. Shepperd from the Federal Aviation Administration, I wish to recognize the achievements of the man who oversaw one of the great airport engineering achievements—the construction of the St. Thomas Airport.

No one in the FAA was more instrumental in garnering support for this project and devising solutions to challenges that many believed were insurmountable.

The St. Thomas Airport, now called the Cyril E. King Airport, had a runway of less than 4,500 feet. It began at the edge of the ocean and ended at the foot of a mountain. There was almost no overrun giving pilots no room for error. Its length limited its use to high fuel consuming shorter take-off planes, raising the cost of tickets for tourists and residents alike, and curtailing our attractiveness as a tourist destination.

Like other islands isolated by surrounding sea, St. Thomas is particularly dependent upon its airport to maintain links with the outside world, to serve the community's travel needs, to provide transportation in emergencies, and to maintain a gateway for its primary industry, tourism.

It was clear that a new airport with a longer, safer runway was critical. But building it presented an extraordinary engineering challenge. Providing room for a new, 7,000 foot runway required that an entire mountain be removed at one end and an ocean drop-off reaching depths of 90 feet be filled at the other. The only way to site the new runway was right through the existing terminal, so another hill had to be removed to make room for airport facilities. Since the facility was nestled next to the ocean, and the runway literally in the sea, it required construction and installation of special armoring to protect against storms as strong as hurricanes.

Few believed it could be done. But Jim Shepperd did.

The administrative challenges were almost as great as the engineering and logistical challenges of staging this enormous project on an island in the Caribbean Sea. Exacerbating delays sometimes brought the entire project to a virtual standstill. But Jim was always there to get things rolling again. When the newly sworn in Reagan administration sought to kill the project in 1981, Jim was the voice of reason, patiently explaining how counterproductive it would be to jettison a project in which the Federal Government had already invested over \$40 million at that time.

Jim knew how to calm the waters and bridge the gaps when the going got rough as inevitably things did during this long and complicated project. He was always the professional and I deeply respect his abilities and commitment to public service.

He did an incredible service for the people of the Virgin Islands and on their behalf I thank him and commend him publicly today. I

extend to him my congratulations and my very best wishes for a long, healthy, and happy retirement. It is certainly well-deserved.

## CHAW SUPPORTS HISPANIC AMERICAN WOMEN

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to my colleague's attention the outstanding work of Miami's Coalition of Hispanic American Women [CHAW]. The coalition, founded in 1979, is dedicated to the advancement of women of Hispanic heritage.

Each year the Coalition of Hispanic American Women sponsors a variety of activities that highlight the needs of or promote Hispanic women. Under the leadership of Miriam Singer, coalition president, Yvonne Faget-Soler, president-elect, and a host of other outstanding women who serve as officers and directors, the coalition works to propel Hispanic American women to leadership places in the workplace and the community. Through participation in committees and task forces, by writing and publishing articles and position papers, and through cooperation with other business and civil organizations, they fight discrimination in education, employment, housing, and the judicial system. The coalition sponsors college scholarships for young Hispanic women with outstanding academic and community service records.

Community leaders like Aurora Ares, legal adviser to CHAW; Alicia Barraque-Ellison, recording secretary; historian, Adriana Rodriguez; financial adviser, Aida E. Briele; and other officers and members of the coalition carry on the group's work. Under their leadership, CHAW supports social services including child care, works for the community on the Dade County school bond issue, and carries out many other projects.

At their annual awards banquet, a fundraiser chaired this year by Corresponding Secretary Angie Flietes, CHAW presented a leadership tribute award to a woman who has empowered women and built bridges between ethnic, cultural, and religious communities. The Woman of the Year Award is presented to an Hispanic woman who has made significant contributions to other women as well as the local community. This year's winner was Barbara Ibarra, who is a past president of CHAW.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the Coalition of Hispanic American Women for their outstanding work for the community.

## TRIBUTE TO THE NEW HORIZONS YOUTH CHOIR

### HON. SAM JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity today to commend a group of Texans who are truly an

inspiration for a better tomorrow. All of us look forward to new horizons, and what better reminder of the future than the children of this community.

The New Horizons Youth Choir from my hometown church, the First United Methodist Church in Plano, TX, have made their way to Washington this week to share a little song and fellowship. This newly formed choir is under the direction of Dave Collett, a long-time, dedicated member of our congregation.

Thirty five high school students have combined their talents and will perform a balance of good, old-fashioned, traditional music, ranging from American folk hymns to Broadway tunes to songs that were inspired by the great State of Texas.

Please join me in welcoming the New Horizons Youth Choir to this Nation's Capital. After all, these children and others like them are an inspiration to all of us and a reminder of the bright future that we are all working together to preserve.

### CHINESE GOVERNMENT CRACKDOWN IN HUNAN PROVINCE

#### HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, several Members of Congress recently received a report from the human rights organization, Asia Watch which chronicles the suppression of the 1989 prodemocracy movement in Hunan Province. This significant report would not have been possible without the Chinese citizens who took, and continue to take, great personal risk in providing information on the human rights situation in that province. One such person is Mr. Tang Boqiao, who was a student and chairman of the Hunan Students Autonomous Federation and led several protests in the provincial capital. Mr. Tang was at the top of the Government's most wanted list and was subsequently arrested and spent 18 months in jail. He managed to escape to Hong Kong and is now residing in the United States.

Mr. Tang's collaboration with Asia Watch has produced the most detailed report to date on the suppression in Hunan Province. His information was gathered first hand and with the assistance of a network of Chinese citizens who want the world to know the real situation in China. These people took great risks to provide this information. I hope the President will convey to the Chinese Government that the United States is concerned for their safety and that they will not be persecuted for their actions. Congress also should closely monitor the human rights situation in Hunan and make our concerns known.

Asia Watch's report "Anthems of Defeat: Crackdown in Hunan Province 1989-92" suggests that what we know of the 1989 crackdown on democracy and subsequent suppression may be only the tip of the iceberg. Previously, no more than a dozen prodemocracy activists were known to have been imprisoned after the crackdown in Hunan Province. This report provides the names and specific circumstances of more than 200 prodemocracy

demonstrators imprisoned at that time, 160 of whom are still in prison. Mr. Tang's courageous work has also unearthed details of 142 prisons, labor camps and re-education centers in Hunan.

Mr. Speaker, I have attached to this statement Asia Watch's list of prodemocracy prisoners in Hunan Province. This is not, though, a comprehensive list for Hunan Province. I encourage my colleagues to write to the Chinese Ambassador in Washington and to the Chinese Foreign Ministry on behalf of these political prisoners.

#### LIST OF PRODEMOCRACY PRISONERS IN HUNAN PROVINCE

##### Name, age, profession, and sentence

##### YUANJIANG PRISON (PROVINCIAL NO. 1)

Ah Fang (nickname), 23, student, 5 yrs.  
Chen Zhixiang, 34, teacher, 10 yrs.  
Fu Zhaoqin, peasant, 4 yrs.  
Gao Bingkun, 37, 4 yrs.  
Huang Zhenghua, 54, cadre, 6 yrs.  
Li Jian, 25, worker, 3 yrs.  
Li Weihong, 26, worker, suspended death sentence.  
Li Xiaodong, 25, worker, 13 yrs.  
Li Xin, 25, worker, 3 yrs.  
Liao Zhijun, 26, worker, 10 yrs.  
Liu Chengwu, 24, peasant, 4 yrs.  
Liu Jian'an, 40, teacher, 10 yrs.  
Lu Zhaixing, 27, worker, 3 yrs.  
Mao Genhong, 25, student, 3 yrs.  
Tang Changye, 29, worker, 3 yrs.  
Wang Changhual, 26, worker, 3 yrs.  
Wu Tongfan, 40, ?  
Xia Changchun, 24, worker, 15 yrs.  
Yang Xiong, 25, 3 yrs.  
Zhang Jie, 25, researcher, 5 yrs.  
Zhang Jingsheng, 37, worker, 13 yrs.  
Zhang Xudong, 32, worker, 4 yrs.  
Zhao Weiguo, 34, student, 4 yrs.  
Zhou Min, 26, worker, 6 yrs.

##### HENGYANG PRISON (PROVINCIAL NO. 2)

Cheng Cun, 30, reporter, 5 yrs.  
Guo Yunqiao, 20-35, worker, suspended death sentence.  
Hu Min, 20-30, worker, 15 yrs.  
Mao Yuejin, 20-35, worker, 15 yrs.  
Wang Zhaobo, 20-35, worker, 7 to 15 yrs.  
Huang Lixin, 20-35, worker, 7 to 15 yrs.  
Huang Fan, 20-35, worker, 7 to 15 yrs.  
Wan Yuewang, 20-35, worker, 7 to 15 yrs.  
Pan Qubao, 20-35, worker, 7 to 15 yrs.  
Yuan Shuzhu, 20-35, worker, 7 to 15 yrs.  
He Aoqui, 55, assistant professor, 3 yrs.  
Huang Yaru, 47, professor, 5 yrs.  
Li Zimin, 40, businessman, 15 yrs.  
Liu Weiguo, 38, worker, 7 yrs.  
Mei Shi, 40, newspaper editor, 4 yrs.  
Min Hexun, 29, teacher, 3 yrs.  
Qin Hubao, cadre, 10 yrs.  
Teacher Min (name unknown), 3 yrs.  
Teacher X (name unknown), thirties, 12 yrs.  
Wang Yusheng, 40, entrepreneur, ?  
Wu Weiguo, 30, cadre, 5 yrs.  
Xie Yang, 32, communist youth league secretary, 3 yrs.  
Yang Shaoyue, 36, city official, 5 yrs.  
Zhang Jizhong, 34, reporter, 3 yrs.  
Zhu Fangming, 28, worker, life.

##### LINGLING PRISON (PROVINCIAL NO. 3)

Chen Yueming, 24, worker, 3 yrs.  
Feng Ming, twenties, 3 yrs.  
Gong Songlin, twenties, 5 yrs.  
Jiang Congzheng, twenties, worker, 8 yrs.  
Liang Jianguo, 26, worker, 6 yrs.  
Liu Weihong, 27, worker, 4 yrs.  
Peng Aiguo, 20, 6 yrs.  
Qin Dong, 30, journalist, 4 yrs.  
Wang Changhong, 5 yrs.

Yu Jianwei, twenties, worker, 14 yrs.  
Yan Xuewu, 26, worker, 5 yrs.  
Yu Zhijian, 27, teacher, life.  
Yu Dongyue, editor, 20 yrs.  
Lu Decheng, 28, worker, 16 yrs.  
Zhong Donglin, 25, worker, 10 yrs.  
Zhou Zhirong, 32, teacher, 5 yrs.

##### LONGZI PRISON (PROVINCIAL NO. 6)

Cal Weixing, 25, worker, 4 yrs.  
Chen Gang, 25, worker, suspended death sentence.  
Chen Guangliang, 48, doctor, 7 yrs.  
Deng XX, 23, businessman, 4 yrs.  
Ding Longhua, thirties, worker, 6 yrs.  
He Zhaoxun, 24, worker, 4 yrs.  
Hu Nianyou, 28, life.  
Li Xiaoping, 28, worker, 6 yrs.  
Liao Zhengxiong, 25, businessman, 3 yrs.  
Liu Chunlan, 65, retired teacher, 15 yrs.  
Liu Hui, 21, 5 yrs.  
Liu Jian, 26, worker, life.  
Liu Xin, 15, student, 15 yrs.  
Liu Zhihua, 21, worker, life.  
Lu Zijing, 30, business representative, 13 yrs.  
Peng Shi, 21 or 22, worker, life.  
Wu Hepeng, worker, suspended death sentence.  
Zhu Zhengying, worker, life.  
Liu Jiye, worker, 5 yrs.  
Xiong Xiaohua, 25, technician, 13 yrs.  
Yang Xiaogang, 35, worker, 3 yrs.  
Yao Guisheng, 26, worker, 15 yrs.  
Zhang Song, 24, 5 yrs.  
Zhang Feilong, 18, worker, 6 yrs.  
Zhong Hua, 24, student, 3 yrs.  
Zhou Wenjie, twenties, worker, 4 yrs.

##### CHANGSHA PRISON

Chen Bing, student, ?  
Hou Liang'an, 35, ?  
Huang Haizhou, 28, ?  
Liu Fuyuan, 35, businessman, ?  
Liu Yi, 24, worker, ?  
Yi Yuxin, 36, cadre, ?

##### JIANXIN LABOR REFORM CAMP

Teacher Liu (name unknown), 37, teacher, 7 yrs.

##### PINGTANG LABOR REFORM CAMP

Tao Sen, 38, worker, 4/5 yrs.  
Zhang Xiong, 24, worker, 5 yrs.

##### OTHER LABOR REFORM CAMPS

Dong Qi, 5 yrs.  
He Jianming, 4 yrs.  
Dai Dingxiang, 3 yrs.  
Liang Chao, 3 yrs.  
Wang Luxiang, thirties, television producer, ?  
Yang Liu, 20, peasant, 4 yrs.

##### PLACE OF IMPRISONMENT UNKNOWN

Bu Yunhui, 24, peasant, 3 yrs.  
Hao Mingzhao, student, ?  
He Jian, thirties, ?  
Jiang Zhiqiang, 37, 13 yrs.  
Li Shaojun, student, ?  
Li Wangyang, 36, worker, 13 yrs.  
Luo Ziren, 25, worker, ?  
Wen Quanfu, 38, manager, ?  
Xu Yue, 25, worker, ?  
Yang Rong, worker, ?  
Wang Hong, worker, ?  
Tang Yixin, worker, ?  
Zeng Chaohui, 22, student, 3 yrs.  
Zheng Yaping, student, ?  
Zheng Yuhua, 37, teacher, ?  
Zhou Peiqi, 29, technician, ?

##### RE-EDUCATION THROUGH LABOR

Boss Wu (name unknown), 40, restaurant owner, 3 yrs.  
Chen Tianlai, 24, 3 yrs.  
Deng Liming, 29, worker, 3 yrs.  
Deng Yuanguo, 32, teacher, 2 yrs.



Duan Ping, 32, teacher, 2+3 yrs.  
 Fu Guangrong, 27, 3 yrs.  
 Hu Junda, 35, lecturer, 3 yrs.  
 Jiang Fengshan, 37, teacher, 3 yrs.  
 Liu Jianwei, 30 worker, 3 yrs.  
 Long Xiaohu, 30, cadre, 2 yrs.  
 Ma Heping, 29, 3 yrs.  
 Peng Liangkun, 25, worker, 3 yrs.  
 Qian (?) Lizhu, 26, peasant, 3 yrs.  
 Wu Changgui, 30, worker, 3 yrs.  
 We Wei, between 20-30, worker, 2 to 3 yrs.  
 Deng Jun, 20-30, worker, 2 to 3 yrs.  
 Xiong Jianjun, 20-30, worker, 2 to 3 yrs.  
 Fu Guanghui, 20-30, worker, 2 to 3 yrs.  
 Xia Kuanqun, 34, cadre, 3 yrs.  
 Xiao Shenhe, 32, peasant, 3 yrs.  
 Zhong Minghui, 30, teacher, 3 yrs.

## PSYCHIATRIC INCARCERATION

Peng Yuzhang, 70, professor, ?.

## INCARCERATED IN BEIJING

Wu Yun, 23, student, ?.

Xiong Gang, 23, student, ?.

## INCARCERATED IN SHANGHAI

Li Dianyan, 26, student, 3 yrs.

# TRIBUTE TO CARL STOTZ—FOUNDER OF LITTLE LEAGUE BASEBALL

## HON. JOSEPH M. McDADE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. McDADE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of Carl Stotz, who made possible a field of dreams for millions of young boys and girls around the world through the creation of Little League Baseball. Carl Stotz, affectionately known as Uncle Tuck, selflessly dedicated his life's work to the benefit of children through his love of baseball. The children were always his primary priority and his principal concern. He loved children and always wanted to talk about Little League with them.

Many of us serving in Congress today grew up playing Little League Baseball and gained from the leadership principles taught by participation in the League. For this simple reason, many of us here personally owe a great debt of gratitude to the self-effacing, selfless, hard-working man from Williamsport, PA, Carl Stotz.

Carl Stotz started his field of dreams some 53 years ago while playing ball with his two nephews in the backyard of his home on Isabella Street in Williamsport. He had injured his ankle on a lilac bush and while resting for a moment, he recalled his own childhood dreams and asked his nephews: "How would you like to play on a regular team, with a uniform, a new ball for every game and a bat you could really swing?" With the boys' enthusiasm as his driving force, he set about designing a youth-sized baseball field and sought business sponsors for equipment and uniforms to get the League started.

The initial response from the business community was not overwhelming in those depression days. After knocking on the doors of 56 local businesses he found one which would put up some cash for the League. In my view, this was probably some of the most important private sector monies ever invested in this great country's history. It was an investment in

our youth which has left a legacy that has fostered qualities in our young people such as teamwork, dedication, fair play and self-confidence.

Whenever a boy or a girl steps to the plate, with courage and their heart pounding, and faces down a fast ball and sends it to the wall. Whenever a child stretches for that fly ball which they think that they could never possibly catch—but they do. Whenever a sizzling grounder comes their way, and every bone in their body tells them to get out of the way, but they stand their ground and stop it. The greatest gift of life has been instilled in their hearts. That gift is self-esteem—belief in oneself. Carl's greatest legacy is that he helped to extend our reach beyond our grasp through the lessons we learned about ourselves in the League.

Little League shaped our values, our integrity and perceptions of ourselves—how to be humble in victory, stable in defeat, face challenge with courage and hope in the fact that if we try our hardest we will ultimately be victorious. The Little League, which Carl Stotz created, also taught us that in life we will face some curve balls and that we will be tagged out but it also taught us the lesson of hope. That even though we may fail there will be another time at bat, another fly ball to catch, another game to win and that it is better to try and fail than not to have tried at all. But the big lesson of life which he taught us is that life must be lived to the fullest. That in order to be part of life we had to step up to the plate of life, to be willing to take a risk whether we failed or succeeded, and swing. That as Theodore Roosevelt states:

Far better is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumph, ever though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat.

The future of this great country is predicated upon small town leaders such as Carl Stotz who are willing to sacrifice their personal time and resources so that our children will be more empowered. Carl Stotz and the Little League he created has greatly contributed to facilitating the growth of self-esteem among our young people. To challenge our children's bodies and minds through the great sport of baseball was a stroke of brilliance by Carl Stotz which generations of young people around the World will greatly benefit from in the future. He will be sorely missed by the boys and girls and men and women who shared his field of dreams and all the blessings which he brought to his community of Williamsport, his Nation and the children of the World. I have one last thing to say in memory of Carl Stotz; and, I know that you are up there listening in the bleachers Carl—Hey, batter! Hey, Batter! Swing!

## RECOGNIZING THE SPIRIT OF THE RECIPIENTS OF THE SECRETARY'S COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD

### HON. STENY H. HOYER

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, it is with pleasure that I recognize the outstanding achievements of Ralph S. Freedman, Jennifer A. McCloskey, and Julia F. Robinson. Each is a recipient of the Secretary's Community Service Award for 1991, an award given to those employees of the Department of Energy who have exemplified the spirit of volunteerism.

The Secretary's Community Service Award is a result of the national service initiative, a program initiated by President Bush to emphasize the need and importance of community service involvement. The recipients of this award are exceptional because they have answered the call to volunteerism. Each person represents the standard of hard work, dedication, and undying commitment to their communities.

The first recipient, Ralph S. Freedman, an analyst with Forrester Information Technology Operations, is a dedicated serviceman who has provided both his time and his knowledge of computers to the Hands on Science Outreach Program. As a volunteer instructor, Mr. Freedman has developed material for both the regional and national science bowl competitions. Mr. Freedman has also given his time to help the students of Robert Coleman Elementary School, in Baltimore, MD, create a computer club, which continues to attract students to the field of computer science.

The second recipient, Jennifer A. McCloskey, a civil engineer with the Office of Environmental Restoration, is a concerned individual who gives much of her time and support to several members within the community. When she is not tutoring third graders in reading, Ms. McCloskey provides aid to homeless persons and families in Washington, DC through her involvement with Zest. Ms. McCloskey also provides a monthly forum for teens in the form of rap sessions. These sessions were formulated to encourage the personal development of adolescents.

The last recipient, Julia F. Robinson, a mail and file clerk with the Office of Executive Secretariat, provides a great deal of assistance to the people of her community through a volunteer position as the general overseer of her church's missionary board. Among a number of duties, she helps to provide food, job counseling, and encouragement to the homeless.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I recognize the spirit of volunteerism of Ms. Robinson, Ms. McCloskey, and Mr. Freedman. They are, and should be, an inspiration to us all.

TRIBUTE TO THOMAS V. CASH

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to call my colleagues' attention to the outstanding service rendered to the State of Florida and the United States by Special Agent Thomas V. Cash. As special agent in charge of the Miami Division of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Tom Cash showed exemplary performance and personal initiative in slowing the tide of drugs flowing to south Florida shores.

The Miami division is the largest division of the Drug Enforcement Administration in the United States, with 11 offices covering Florida and 6 Caribbean nations and territories. As special agent in charge of that division since 1988, Mr. Cash oversaw financial investigations associated with drug trafficking which resulted in substantial seizures of cash and property. He focused the Miami division's enforcement efforts on quality investigations directed toward narcotics traffickers at the highest levels.

As a result of his exemplary performance, Mr. Cash was awarded the Distinguished Rank Award, the highest level of the annual Presidential Rank Awards, which are presented for extended exceptional performance in government.

In praising Mr. Cash and the other award winners, President Bush said, "These outstanding government executives have helped the United States meet unprecedented challenges and opportunities. Each of them has upheld the highest standards of public service. On behalf of all Americans, I thank them for their commitment to excellence."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Tom Cash for his life of service to the United States and the State of Florida, and thank him for his exemplary performance.

ON THE OCCASION OF DENNIS M. POWER'S 20TH ANNIVERSARY AS DIRECTOR OF THE SANTA BARBARA, CA, MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

**HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Dr. Dennis M. Power, who will be celebrating his 20th anniversary as director of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History on June 22. Dr. Power began his current position after serving as assistant curator of Ornithology at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto. Since coming to Santa Barbara his leadership at the Museum of Natural History has provided our community with a growing and impressive array of natural artifacts.

Under Dr. Power's directorship the museum has, for example, acquired the only Chumash canoe in existence; remodeled the planetar-

ium; created a marine life exhibit of mollusks; renovated the bird exhibit hall; installed a machine to simulate the properties of waves; created a kelp exhibit; organized the rescue of a 72-foot beached blue whale and ultimately reassembled the skeleton as one of only two in the United States; remodeled Gould Indian Hall; installed a shark exhibit; coordinated the funding and building of the Sea Center on Stearns Wharf; created the new Collections and Research Center; installed a Condor exhibit; remodeled Botany Hall to include an exhibit illustrating the interaction of plants and insects; and forged links with educational and environmental institutions in the area for the promotion of nature conservancy and study.

As a result of Dr. Power's leadership, the citizens of the central coast of California have had the good fortune of furthering their appreciation of nature's wonders through the resources at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History.

It is my distinct privilege and pleasure to join with his staff and the members of our community in congratulating and thanking Dr. Dennis M. Power for his stewardship of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History over these past 20 years, while wishing him continued success in the future.

**THE 18TH ANNUAL UKRAINIAN CULTURAL FESTIVAL**

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 20, the Garden State Arts Center in Holmdel, NJ, will be the site of the 18th annual Ukrainian Cultural Festival.

This year's festival is an especially important and poignant event, as Ukrainians celebrate their new-found freedom after so many years of domination by Communist and czarist rule. Today's Ukrainians are the descendants of a proud and ancient people. The first major eastern Slavic culture arose in the area of Kiev, Ukraine's capital, under the leadership of Vladimir The Great. In 1985, the occasion of the 1,000th anniversary of the arrival of Christianity to Ukrainian soil was celebrated with great fanfare in Ukraine and much of the former Soviet Union. Yet, sadly, this great people for centuries lived under the shadow of domination from the czarist Russian Empire and, for most of this century, from the Russian-dominated Soviet Empire. Indeed, particularly during the years of Soviet rule, there was a tendency on the part of Americans and people of other nations not to recognize Ukraine as a unique nation separate from Russia.

To this day, while we have built new bridges between Americans and Russians, we have grossly failed to open the doors to Ukraine and her people. On a week in which we welcome the visiting Russian President Yeltsin, American foreign policy must also recognize that the great Ukraine nation, with its more than 50 million people, is one of the largest nations in Europe and one of the most important emerging nations of today's world. I hope

America will step up its efforts to inaugurate bilateral agreements, within both the public and private sectors, with the new—and yet very old—nation of Ukraine.

Saturday's festival occurs shortly after the sixth anniversary of the nuclear disaster at Chernobyl. We are still learning, to our great shock and dismay, the true scope of this nightmare that caused so much sickness and death among Ukraine's people and devastated so much of her rich land. In the years since the disaster, the Soviet central government was an impediment in treating the people of Ukraine and assisting them in coping with the insidious effects of radiation poisoning. The collapse of Soviet power offers the hope that this situation will improve, but the people of Ukraine need our help.

As the years pass, the tragedy of what happened at Chernobyl has not lessened. The 7.6 tons of over 200 different radioactive substances released into the atmosphere over Ukraine and neighboring nations are still causing sickness and misery. I am especially concerned about the state of the millions of children who suffered and continue to suffer from the effects of radiation and who will probably suffer most of their lives from the long-term effects of radiation. Furthermore, increasing evidence is coming to light about the extensive coverup on the part of Soviet leaders, going right to the top. People were not informed about the dangers surrounding them, and many were denied the treatment they need.

I introduced a resolution in this House, co-sponsored by 26 of my colleagues, on April 26, 1991, the fifth anniversary of the Chernobyl disaster, urging the Soviet Government to take steps to evacuate people still living in affected areas, decontaminate the Kiev Reservoir, cease the planning, construction, and operation of other nuclear facilities in Ukraine, and ask for international supervision of existing facilities. Since the time the resolution was introduced, the Soviet Government has, of course, ceased to exist. In an effort to build cooperation between the United States and Ukraine, I believe our country should provide technical and medical expertise to assist the people who continue to suffer, while working with all of the newly independent States of the former U.S.S.R. to make sure that a disaster on the order of Chernobyl never happens again.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to Oksana Korduba, of Rutherford, NJ, who has done an excellent job of chairing this year's festival. The Ukrainian-American community of New Jersey has always been there, leading the fight for a free Ukraine. Saturday gives all Ukrainians, and everyone else who supports freedom and human rights, a chance to celebrate this great victory over tyranny, as well as an opportunity to commemorate those who sacrificed so much to make that victory possible.



FLEETWOOD SYNAGOGUE HONORS  
RABBI AND MRS. CHAIT, RICH-  
ARD AND PHYLLIS ROSEN

### HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is a true pleasure to join the good people of Fleetwood Synagogue in Mount Vernon as they honor their spiritual leader, Rabbi Joseph Chait, and his wife Toby, for their years of dedicated service to the congregation and the community at large. The Fleetwood congregation is also recognizing Richard and Phyllis Rosen, whose selfless contributions are an inspiration to us all.

Rabbi Joseph and Toby Chait have been distinguished members of the Mount Vernon community and have dedicated themselves to furthering the ideals and values of Judaism. Rabbi Chait has served as president of both the Mount Vernon Synagogue Council and the Westchester Board of Rabbis. As the Rabbi has served the Fleetwood congregation of Fleetwood, Toby Chait has been an important force in shaping the lives of Mount Vernon's children as a teacher at the Hamilton School for over 30 years. Both of these fine individuals, through their professional and personal lives, have added immeasurably to the quality of life of many in our community.

Richard and Phyllis Rosen have consistently found the time to dedicate their talents and energies to the people and mission of Fleetwood Synagogue as well. Phyllis Rosen has been a committed leader of Hadassah and currently serves on the Westchester Regional Board. Her commitment to the ideals of community service has inspired her to cochair the Purim Shalach Manot fundraiser and coordinate the food coupon service.

Together, Richard and Phyllis Rosen have been instrumental in the development of the Mount Vernon Eruv and Linens for Olin. Currently a member of the board of directors of Fleetwood Synagogue, Richard Rosen has also served as president of the Jewish Community Council of Mount Vernon, vice president of Emanu-el Jewish Center, and as cochair of the 1992 Convention of the Union for Traditional Judaism. In each capacity, these two individuals have gone the extra mile to ensure the success of each endeavor.

As Rabbi Chait enters retirement, those of us who know him and Toby understand that we can count on both of them to continue their service and leadership in many ways. Likewise, it is good to know that Richard and Phyllis Rosen will continue their prominent roles in the Fleetwood congregation and elsewhere in our community. All four of these individuals should serve as role models to others as we strive to build a brighter future.

AMBASSADOR MARGARET  
EVANGELINE McDONALD

### HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. TOWNS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize and congratulate a great woman, Her Excellency Margaret Evangeline McDonald, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bahamas, on her upcoming retirement. She began her distinguished career in civil service as a teacher of mathematics and English in the public school system in the Bahamas. Through her diligence she progressed through the ranks and was promoted to the position of Secretary to Cabinet and Titular Head of the Bahamas Public Service in 1980. She was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bahamas to the United States of America in July 1986, and since then has assiduously served in that capacity. She also holds the distinction of being the only woman to have held this prestigious position.

Her Excellency has received numerous awards for her outstanding service. She was honored by Queen Elizabeth II by being made a Commander of the Order of the British Empire [C.B.E.] in 1980, and later in 1985, she was given the title of the Commander of the Royal Victorian Order [C.V.O.]. In addition, in 1986 she was voted Outstanding Woman of the Year by the Bahamas Branch of the Business and Professional Women's Association.

I am extremely proud to highlight the accomplishments of this truly outstanding human being. Her Excellency Margaret Evangeline McDonald has been a tireless civil servant who deserves accolades from us all.

### TRIBUTE TO THE ST. COLUMBA ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

### HON. CHARLES E. SCHUMER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special tribute today to the St. Columba Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn, NY, which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this month.

Founded by Msgr. Edward Jolley in 1967, St. Columba has made remarkable contributions to the Brooklyn Marine Park community. It provides numerous activities for varying sectors of the community, including a men's club, ladies guild, senior citizens club, and youth council which offers sports leagues for boys and girls. In addition, its Parish Center hosts the Marine Park Civic Association meetings and provides educational crime prevention and drug awareness programs.

It is with pride that I congratulate St. Columba and its present pastor, the Reverend Edward Kiernan, on this special occasion, and thank the Parish for its generous efforts which have affected the lives of so many Brooklyn residents.

SALUTE TO SGT. JOE LONIERO

### HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Sgt. Joe Loniero, a friend and an outstanding police officer who has recently been named police officer of the year by his colleagues in the Simi Valley Police Department.

I've known Joe since I had the honor of serving as Simi Valley's mayor, and I know there is no finer or more dedicated officer anywhere.

Joe, who has lived in Simi Valley for most of his life, graduated from Royal High School in 1977, attended Moorpark College and joined the department as a police aide in 1979. He became a police officer in 1980, and since then has worked in virtually all units of the department, including patrol, traffic, narcotics and administration.

He was promoted to sergeant in September 1991 and assigned to patrol, working as a field supervisor. Additionally, he is the team leader for the department's SWAT team and is responsible for the field training program.

What makes this honor so significant, Mr. Speaker, is that Joe was selected by his peers. To be honored by one's colleagues is a deep privilege, and one that you know has truly been earned. I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting Joe Loniero for his professionalism and dedication to his department and his community.

### MEDICAL SCHOOL DEAN HONORED

### HON. BEN ERDREICH

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ERDREICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize one of Alabama's most outstanding citizens, Dr. James A. Pittman. Since 1973, Dr. Pittman has been the dean of the Medical School at the University of Alabama in Birmingham and is retiring at the end of this month.

During his tenure, Dr. Pittman helped to build UAB into one of the most prestigious medical centers in the Nation. His leadership has helped to give our area a reputation as a medical leader that reaches to the far corners of the world.

Dr. Pittman is respected, not only by his colleagues and staff at UAB, but by colleagues worldwide. In 1990, he was given the Flexner Award for distinguished service to medical education, the highest award given by the Association of American Medical Colleges.

Dr. Pittman has helped to build a solid foundation for this institution that teaches our young men and women how to care for the sick. Many of the programs he has implemented at UAB will bear fruit for years to come. For that, Alabama is grateful.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful Dr. Pittman chose to make Alabama his home. Because of his work we will all enjoy a bright future.

# HABITAT FOR HUMANITY—A SOLUTION TO NATION'S HOUSING PROBLEMS

## HON. TIMOTHY J. ROEMER

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ROEMER. Mr. Speaker, earlier this week I was one of over 600 people who met and hammered out a solution to our Nation's low-income housing problems. We were not in a conference room but in the middle of a nearly completed living room as part of Habitat for Humanity's Jimmy Carter work project. By week's end, a coalition of people from across the country will have provided 10 local families with their lifelong dream—the American dream—a home of their own.

Habitat for Humanity is a model we as legislators and citizens should look to in trying to solve our Nation's housing crisis. By utilizing private sector energies and resources, organization such as Habitat for Humanity and Christmas in April have pieced together a framework to address the fact that Federal housing dollars are dwindling while the number of families in need of housing is growing. These organizations are joining hands with private corporations, such as Black & Decker and General Electric, and associations representing realtors and homebuilders, to lay a foundation so that those who are in need of housing do not fall between this ever expanding gap.

This week alone, many of the more than 700 Habitat for Humanity affiliates throughout the world will construct hundreds of homes as part of House Raising Week Worldwide. In fact, the finishing touches will be put on Habitat's 15,000th home this week in my home State of Indiana in the city of Evansville. To accomplish this, people have taken time away from their jobs and travelled hundreds of miles to hammer nails and fit beams to build homes for people they have never met.

I would like to commend the individuals from the Third District of Indiana who traveled this week to Washington, DC, to take part in Jimmy Carter's work project. LeRoy and Ron Troyer of South Bend; Lloyd and Loretta Troyer of Middlebury; and Arthur and Carolyn Moser of Mishawaka, joined former President Carter and his wife Rosalyn to "blitz build" 10 homes in Southeast Washington.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud these volunteers and contributors who have helped Habitat for Humanity succeed. I was proud to work alongside our former President and his wife, as well as the hundreds of others, who are showing people that the American dream really can be realized.

## LIMIT U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS TO TERRORIST NATIONS

## HON. GEORGE ALLEN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 17, 1992

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to limit U.S. contributions to

terrorist nations through the United Nations Development Program. My recent research into the use of U.S. taxpayer money by the United Nations Development Program revealed completely unacceptable appropriations to tyrannically governed nations. Consider the following:

For the 1992-96 cycle, the following countries will receive funding from the UNDP, and ultimately, U.S. taxpayers:

	Millions
China .....	\$176.66
North Korea <sup>1</sup> .....	21.742
Iran <sup>1</sup> .....	9.55
Cuba <sup>1</sup> .....	10.903
Iraq <sup>1</sup> .....	7.091
Laos .....	42.156
Jordan .....	7.091
Libya <sup>1</sup> .....	.954
Yemen .....	42.590
Syria <sup>1</sup> .....	11.794
Vietnam .....	92.774

<sup>1</sup> Countries on the State Department's list of nations supporting terrorism.

In contrast, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, which are rising democracies, are only slated to receive \$1.6 and \$1.8 million over the next 5 years, respectively. A similar situation exists on the Korean peninsula. The UNDP plans to send only \$4.16 million to South Korea over the next 5 years, but almost \$22 million to North Korea. In total, nearly 10 percent of UNDP funds are allocated to oppressive governments.

Traditional development programs, such as those sponsored by the UNDP, simply transfer wealth from the developed world to the third world governments which prevent economic empowerment. This only strengthens the power of oppressive elites and ultimately impedes economic development.

It is clear that the UNDP does not consider human rights, freedom of speech, and freedom of religion as a prerequisite to obtain funding. To correct this oversight, I will be introducing legislation which will cut funding to the UNDP by 10 percent. These savings will be applied toward deficit reduction. The remaining 90 percent appropriation cannot be used for projects within the stated countries.

With the defeat of the balanced budget amendment, Congress must explore new ways to reduce spending and balance the Federal budget. What better way to accomplish this goal than to deny funding to countries which clearly do not support democratic ideals, and do not foster the rights we as Americans hold dear. Furthermore, these nations are not our allies. I am sick and tired of hardworking Americans serving as providers for unappreciative, despotic tyrants and their minions around the world.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose

of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, June 18, 1992, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

### JUNE 19

9:30 a.m.

#### Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2833, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and the United States and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

#### Environment and Public Works

#### Environmental Protection Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's administration of the National Wildlife Refuge System, and on S. 1862, to improve the administration, management, and compatibility process of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

SD-406

### JUNE 23

9:30 a.m.

#### Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the National Telecommunications Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

SR-253

#### Judiciary

#### Antitrust, Monopolies and Business Rights Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the manner in which insurance policy consumers are being informed about their policy values.

SD-226

#### Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2833, to resolve the 107th Meridian boundary dispute between the Crow Indian Tribe, the Northern Cheyenne Indian Tribe and the United States and various other issues pertaining to the Crow Indian Reservation.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

#### Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and the USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20).

SD-419

2:30 p.m.

#### Energy and Natural Resources

#### Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 225, to expand the boundaries of the Fredericksburg and



Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park, Virginia, S. 1925, to remove a restriction from a parcel of land owned by the city of North Charleston, South Carolina, in order to permit a land exchange, S. 2563, to provide for the rehabilitation of historic structures within the Sandy Hook Unit of Gateway National Recreation Area in New Jersey, S. 2006, to establish the Fox River National Heritage Corridor in Wisconsin, H.R. 2181, to permit the Secretary of the Interior to acquire by exchange lands in the Cuyahoga National Recreation Area that are owned by Ohio, H.R. 2444, to revise the boundaries of the George Washington Birthplace National Monument, and H.R. 3519, to authorize the establishment of the Steamtown National Historic Site.

SD-366

## Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of William Clark, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs.

SD-419

## JUNE 24

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require manufacturers of new automobiles to affix a label containing certain consumer information on each automobile manufactured after a specified year.

SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed legislation relating to the National Indian Policy Center.

SR-485

Select on POW/MIA Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense's accounting process for Americans missing in Southeast Asia.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

District of Columbia Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1993 for the government of the District of Columbia, focusing on the District of Columbia school system, and the District of Columbia court system.

SD-138

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending calendar business.

SR-418

Joint Economic

Investment, Jobs, and Prices Subcommittee

To resume hearings to examine the future of the hospital industry, focusing on hospital mergers and joint ventures.

2237 Rayburn Building

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Robert L. Barry, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia, and David C. Fields, of Califor-

nia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Marshall Islands.

SD-419

## JUNE 25

9:30 a.m.

Select on POW/MIA Affairs

To continue hearings to examine the Department of Defense's accounting process for Americans missing in Southeast Asia.

SH-216

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Merchant Marine Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation to reform the U.S. maritime industry in order to spur employment and activity in the industry.

SR-253

Foreign Relations

To resume hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and the USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20).

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1879, to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the South Dakota portion of the Sioux Ranger District of Custer National Forest, S. 1990, to authorize the transfer of certain facilities and lands in the Wenatchee National Forest, Washington, S. 2392, to establish a right-of-way corridor for electric power transmission lines in the Sunrise Mountain in the State of Nevada, S. 2397, to expand the boundaries of the Yucca House National Monument in Colorado, to authorize the acquisition of certain lands with the boundaries, S. 2606, to further clarify authorities and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture in issuing ski area permits on National Forest System lands, and S. 2749, to grant a right of use and occupancy of certain tract of land in Yosemite National Park to George R. Lange and Lucille F. Lange.

SD-366

4:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Alison P. Rosenberg, of Virginia, to be Assistant Administrator for Africa of the Agency for International Development, Kenneth L. Brown, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Ghana, Princeton N. Lyman, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Republic of South Africa, Joseph Charles Wilson IV, of California, to be Ambassador to the Gabonese Republic, and to serve concurrently as Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and Joseph Monroe Segars, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Cape Verde.

SD-419

## JUNE 26

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine new technologies for a sustainable world.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and the USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20), focusing on defense implications and military views.

SD-419

## JUNE 30

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To resume open and to hold closed (S-407, Capitol) hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and the USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20), focusing on intelligence community views.

S-116, Capitol

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings to examine the needs of women veterans who were sexually abused during service.

SD-G50

10:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Rita Jean Hartung Butterworth, of Washington, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.

SR-236

## JULY 1

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on mobile communications.

SR-253

10:00 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To continue hearings on the Treaty Between the U.S. and USSR on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (The Start Treaty), signed in Moscow on July 31, 1991, and Protocol thereto dated May 23, 1992 (Treaty Doc. 102-20), focusing on implementation of the treaty.

SD-419

2:00 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Public Lands, National Parks and Forests Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 1096, to authorize funds for fiscal years 1992 through 1995 for programs, functions, and activities of the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior.

SD-366

## JULY 2

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on fractionated heirships, Indian probate, oil and gas royalty management, land consolidation demonstration programs.

SR-485

10:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2028, to revise title 38, United States Code, to improve and expand health care and health-care related services furnished to women

veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs.

SR-418

JULY 22

9:30 a.m.

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on S. 2748, to authorize the Library of Congress to provide certain information products and services.

SR-301

AUGUST 4

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2746, to extend the purposes of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation to include American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives.

SR-485

CANCELLATIONS

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Consumer Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2232, to require manufacturers of new automobiles to affix a label containing certain consumer information on each automobile manufactured after a specified year.

SR-253